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## Cambodia Forces Appear to Be on Edge of Collapse

BANGKOK, Jan. 4 (AP) — Cambodian forces are apparently folding under Vietnamese ground attacks and widespread air strikes, political analysts said today, although Phnom Penh claimed it had blunted a major offensive.

The analysts here said that Vietnamese-backed Cambodian rebels appeared to be planning an attack on the capital, but added it was difficult to evaluate the conflict without first-hand information.

In New York, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim called on "all concerned to exercise restraint and to refrain from moves that may further escalate the fighting" between Vietnam and Cambodia.

The Security Council scheduled private consultations tomorrow and was expected to meet at the request of Cambodia next week, after a delegation arrives from Phnom Penh.

The Cambodian media said Soviet-built Vietnamese jets had in the past few days bombed and strafed the provincial seat of Kampong Cham and Neak Luong, 35 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, and four other areas of eastern Cambodia.

The government called the Vietnamese "savage arch-slayers" and described air attacks on urban centers that it said caused loss of lives and property.

The Cambodian rebels claimed today that only Chinese advisers and agents of the central government were in the provincial capital of Kratie when the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation captured it Saturday.

A radio Phnom Penh broadcast claimed Cambodian forces killed 14,000 troops, destroyed 84 tanks and downed two planes in a week

of fighting beginning Christmas Day.

### Pressure on Capital Is Seen Mounting

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Jan. 4 (NYT) — Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia is moving forward at a greatly accelerated pace and Western analysts believe that direct pressure on Phnom Penh is mounting.

The analysts reported today that the provincial capital of Takeo, less than 50 miles from Phnom Penh, had fallen and a Vietnamese column was moving up Highway 3 toward the capital.

In another major advance, the Vietnamese forces have crossed the Mekong River north of the provincial capital of Kompong Cham, which is the major command headquarters for the entire fighting front, and appeared to have troops moving on the city from north and east.

In addition to Takeo, three other provincial capitals have been captured. They are Stung Treng, capital of the province of the same name; Lomphat, capital of Ratanakiri, and Senmonorom, capital of Monduliri.

Last week, Vietnamese troops seized the provincial capital of Kratie. An analyst said the situation for Cambodia was deteriorating "very significantly and very rapidly."

The Vietnamese forces are known to have armor at most of the battlefronts, enjoy superiority in numbers and employ significant air support. The Cambodian Army, the Western analysts believe, has made no do-or-die stand at any

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Wife of Maj. Gen. Constantino Ortin Gil weeps during funeral at army headquarters in Madrid.

## Spain Holds Suspects in Assassination

MADRID, Jan. 4 (UPI) — Police manning a roadblock on national highway No. 1 north of Madrid arrested several suspects today in the slaying of the provincial military governor, official sources said.

The national news agency EFE reported that the suspects were in fact the Basque separatists who shot to death Maj. Gen. Constantino Ortin Gil yesterday.

The roadblock 80 miles north of Madrid was only one of many around and inside the capital that caused big traffic jams as police checked cars and identity papers. The suspects, whose number was not immediately certain, were reportedly traveling in two cars.

At the funeral of Gen. Ortin Gil, about 2,000 rightist extremists screaming "Spain, yes, democracy, no" and giving the Fascist salute broke through police lines today to mob the flag-draped casket. Along the funeral route, youths burned Basque flags as women wept and blew kisses at the general's coffin.

### Resignation Demands

Hundreds of police kept the crowd in order as it shouted demands for the resignation of Premier Adolfo Suarez and Defense Minister Lt. Gen. Manuel Guterres Mellado to resign.

In southern Guizera, 2,000 persons shouted for the government to resign as they buried a police bomb expert killed by the Basque separatist organization ETA. The separatists said they killed the policeman, an army major and the Madrid general in the first three days of 1979, as part of "an armed offensive against the hierarchy of the Spanish Army."

Government officials said the assassination was a clear attempt to provoke the army into the streets.

The ultraright newspaper El Alcazar charged the government was guilty of the general's death and



Rightists burn Basque flag during demonstration in Madrid.

said its assassination "marks the limit of what is acceptable."

Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa said the government would use wiretapping and other methods provided under an anti-terrorism law in an effort to break up the Basque separatist organization.

They said that the British Club in the city was gutted by fire Tuesday and firebombs had been thrown at foreigners' houses. They reported no casualties, however. The British vessel evacuated 55 Britons and Americans.

In something of a concession, the powerful five-party National Opposition Front said it had directed striking oil workers to return to their jobs in limited numbers to produce enough oil to meet the

## Iran, European Security, Mideast, China on Agenda

### 4 West Leaders Convene in Guadeloupe

SAINT FRANCIS, Guadeloupe, Jan. 4 (UPI) — President Carter, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and British Prime Minister James Callaghan arrived today on Guadeloupe for a Western Big Four meeting that was to focus on such political issues as the future of Iran.

The leaders and their wives were to be lodged in the Hotel Hamak, about 20 miles from the town of Pointe-a-Pitre. In contrast to the rigid scheduling and pomp of most meetings of world leaders, U.S. officials said, this one would

have no fixed agenda, no press conferences, no public events and no official final communiqué.

The mood was relaxed from the start. President Giscard d'Estaing, the first to arrive, plunged into crowds to shake hands after military ceremonies at the airport.

The leaders will work out a program for their talks over dinner tonight. "We shall be doing some straight talking, rather than dealing in academic theories, and we want things to be as frank and direct as possible," the French president said.

The four men have much to discuss. First, a U.S. official said, are Mr. Carter's views on the precarious situation in Iran, where political strife has cut off a major oil source for all four of the nations.

Other issues are expected to include the threat of Soviet military expansion to European security; prospects for a U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaty; the outlook for resuming the disrupted Egyptian-Israeli treaty talks, and the new era in U.S.-Chinese relations. The warfare in Cambodia is another logical topic.

There are indications that the meeting may not be as friendly as Mr. Carter had hoped — the leaders he is meeting are sharply critical of some phases of his foreign policy.

Diplomatic observers say that the French are angry at what they consider Mr. Carter's attempts to inject morality into international relationships with his human-rights campaign. They say that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has fully adopted the concept of Dr. Gaullie that "states are cold monsters," devoid of sentiment.

France also wants to sound out the allies on how far the West should go in helping China modernize its military. France has been asked by China for a \$350-million arms deal that would include 15,000 anti-tank and anti-air missiles. Britain has shrugged off Moscow's warnings against sales to

China of its Harrier vertical takeoff and landing jet fighter.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also wants to coordinate Western policies on Vietnam and Cambodia, and he believes that the Palestinians should have a larger role in the Camp David Middle East peace accords.

Further, he would like Mr. Carter to show more support for pro-French regimes in Chad, Zaïre, Gabon and other parts of Africa in their battle against anti-government guerrillas.

Mr. Schmidt is reportedly concerned about modernizing NATO nuclear forces to counter the Soviet Union's SS-20 medium-range missiles.

Mr. Schmidt believes that NATO must equip itself with weapons that can reach the Soviet Union from any point in Western Europe.

He also was expected to criticize the follow-up to the seven-nation Bonn economic summit in July. He welcomed Mr. Carter's moves to bolster the dollar, but he said that the action should have come months earlier.

Mr. Callaghan wants Europe opinion to be weighed more strongly by Washington policymakers over such problems as Iran, the threat of another oil crisis, arms limitation, the Middle East and Soviet expansion in Africa.

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## Shah Leaves Tehran

# 3 Top Officers Resign in Iran

TEHRAN, Jan. 4 (UPI) — Three leading generals who led the crackdown on the anti-shah rebellion resigned today on the eve of Iran's return to civilian rule. The shah, meanwhile, left the capital for what a palace spokesman said was a one-day rest in the country.

Clashes continued in Tehran and other cities and hundreds more foreigners crowded onto flights out of the country.

A palace spokesman said that the shah, his wife and children left Tehran for a one-day trip to a resort within the country and would be back tomorrow.

Premier-designate Shahpour Bakhtiar was to present his cabinet to the shah Saturday after receiving parliament's preliminary approval.

But whether Mr. Bakhtiar, disowned by the opposition and denounced in the streets as an "American henchman," could restore order was a question whose answer hundreds of departing foreigners chose not to await.

Some commercial flights out of Tehran were delayed today, but air traffic was returning to normal after days of disruptions caused by airport workers' strikes. The backlog of Americans fleeing Iran was diminishing.

A U.S. Embassy source said that about 4,000 Americans were expected to leave in the next few days and that the number of Americans remaining in the country would probably drop to about 25,000 once the exodus of dependents and non-essential workers is completed. Just a few months ago, before the worst of the anti-government rioting began, there were about 45,000 Americans in Iran.

Britons and Americans evacuated from the southern city of Bandar Abbas aboard a British Royal Navy vessel said after arriving in the Gulf emirate of Dubai that thousands of foreigners remained stranded in Bandar Abbas.

They said that the British Club in the city was gutted by fire Tuesday and firebombs had been thrown at foreigners' houses. They reported no casualties, however. The British vessel evacuated 55 Britons and Americans.

In something of a concession, the powerful five-party National Opposition Front said it had directed striking oil workers to return to their jobs in limited numbers to produce enough oil to meet the

crippled country's domestic needs.

But the front also reiterated its opposition to Mr. Bakhtiar's government and called for another day of "national mourning" on Sunday to honor the thousands killed in yearlong clashes with the army.

In Paris, the exiled leader of the religious opposition to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi said through a spokesman that the shah should be barred from leaving the country so he could be "tried and punished for his crimes."

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

said the shah should be given a minimum sentence of life imprisonment. He also echoed Mr. Bakhtiar's intention of cutting off all oil supplies to South Africa and to Israel "for as long as it is at war with Moslem nations."

Troops used gunfire and tear gas to disperse anti-shah demonstrators today in northern Tehran and in the southern city of Shiraz. There were no immediate reports of casualties.

The three top generals who re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

### After Bloody Riots

## Holy City of Mashad Under Shaky Rule

By Robert H. Reid

MASHAD, Iran, Jan. 4 (AP) —

The army controls the city but cannot let you go into town without an escort. It is too big a risk," said Brig. Gen. Ali Yazdgerdi, the Mashad district commander.

Control of this city of 800,000 seems very much in doubt, however, after last weekend's riots, among the bloodiest in the year-long struggle against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

The army remains in its garrison on the edge of the city, steering clear of religious shrines and the home of Moslem leader Ayatollah Shirazi.

Across the street from the army hospital and post exchange, gutted last weekend by rioters and still smoking four days later, lies Shah Reza Hospital. Officers claim it is a "no-man's-land," controlled by radical doctors.

Newsmen Frown In

"The people control the town by day and the army controls it by night" after curfew, said Mahoub Kasraie, 24, who lives across from the burned out building of the Iranian American Society.

Nineteen Western newsmen who flew yesterday in a government plane from Tehran could not see enough of the city — one of Iran's most revered — to judge the extent of damage and casualties from the riots.

During a five-hour visit, the military was eager to show wounded soldiers, corpses and burned out tanks, but unenthusiastic about touring Mashad's birch-lined streets.

The only view of central Mashad — a clean city of squat buildings along broad avenues radiating from the domed shrine of Imam Reza — was from a helicopter as it circled above.

During a brief tour of streets near the garrison, five truckloads of soldiers accompanied the press bus. When reporters climbed out to inspect damage, troops deployed as if securing a perimeter in a hostile country rather than a city block in their homeland.

An Iranian lieutenant shooed away most of his countrymen who came to stare. Another officer insisted that reporters remain within the line of troops. "The compound

is the border," another officer joked.

The state radio said 106 persons died in the weekend riots, but the opposition estimates that between 700 and 2,000 were killed. The dead included eight soldiers and five policemen, some dragged from tanks and trucks and beaten to death.

The army said that 37 soldiers are missing, including several taken from a military clinic by rioters who apparently mistook them for civilian prisoners.

Other soldiers and policemen, the army said, were executed by "people's courts" and their bodies mutilated. As evidence, officers conducting the tour produced a ghoulish photograph album with pictures of a six officers and enlisted men mutilated and beaten beyond recognition.

Gen. Yazdgerdi blamed the violence on extremists who he said wanted to turn Mashad into a

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### Labor Leads

### Conservatives

### In a U.K. Poll

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuters) —

Britain's ruling Labor Party is leading the opposition Conservatives by 3 percent, according to the first public opinion poll of this year, in which a general election must be held.

The survey, published by the conservative Daily Mail, asserted that 47.9 percent of Britons would vote Labor and 44.7 percent would support the Conservatives.

Backing for the Liberal Party was said to have dropped to 4.6 percent, and 2.8 percent were reported to have said they would vote for other small parties.

Over the past year the lead in the polls has been swinging between the two parties almost every month. The general election, which Prime Minister James Callaghan must call by October, is expected to be closely fought.

### Position Similar to Romania's

## Polish Arms Outlay Frozen; Defiance of Moscow Seen

By David Andelman

WARSAW, Jan. 4 (NYT) — Poland's Communist leadership has decided to freeze its defense expenditures this year in apparent defiance of Soviet requests for a substantial increase in arms outlays by all Warsaw Pact allies.

Senior government officials in background briefings, said that the overall defense appropriation for 1979 would show a 2.6 percent increase over the 58.8-billion zloty (\$1.8-billion) expenditure for last year. They also said that inflation, running at more than 2 percent a year, would consume virtually all of the increase.

In effect, Poland has quietly taken the same position that Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu took publicly following the November summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact leaders in Moscow.

By most criteria, Poland is the biggest pact member apart from the Soviet Union. Details of the 1979 budget, including the defense appropriation, have still not been publicly released here, although they were approved last month at a meeting of a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and then by the parliament, the Sejm.

A senior Polish Foreign Ministry official denied that the party's decision to freeze defense appropriations

was an act of defiance toward the Soviet Union. "We did not say in Moscow that we would increase radically our defense spending, but rather that we'd try to improve our defensive posture," he said.

### Two-fold Demand

But other East European officials present at the Moscow session said that the Soviet demand was unquestionably twofold — greater pact command integration and substantial military expenditure increases by each pact member.

The Soviet expectation was that this increase would at least match the three per cent over inflation agreed upon by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Ceausescu refused to agree to either of the Soviet demands. He was said to have had considerable tacit support from a number of other East European countries, particularly Poland, in his refusal to increase military spending. He lost much of that sympathy when he returned to Bucharest, publicized his disagreement and invited support from the West.

Poland is one of these Eastern European countries that cannot afford substantial increases in their defense budgets — for economic and domestic political reasons.

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## Conrad Hilton, 91, Dies; Built a Vast Hotel Chain

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP) — Conrad Hilton, 91, who made his name almost synonymous with "hotel" and who counted presidents and popes among his friends, died yesterday of pneumonia.

Jacques Cossé, spokesman for the Hilton Hotels Division of Hilton Hotels Corp. said: "He was working right up until just before Christmas. He was very healthy — erect and astute — till very near the end. He was ill and went into the hospital just before the holidays and then went back into the hospital three days ago."

Mr. Hilton was board chairman of Hilton Hotels Corp. and Hilton International, owned by Trans World Airlines Inc. after a 1967 merger. The domestic and international hotels were valued at well above half a billion dollars.

Until he acquired the Statler Hotels in 1954, Hilton was known in the trade as "the man who bought the Waldorf."

In addition to a Palm Springs home, Mr. Hilton had a 61-room mansion at Bel Air, near Santa Monica, which was his primary residence.

He was born in San Antonio,

N.M., on Christmas day, when New Mexico was still a territory.

The son of a successful merchant, Mr. Hilton invested his life savings of \$5,000 in 1919 to buy his first hotel, the Mobley, in Cisco, Texas. He acquired a small Texas chain before the Depression wiped him out — temporarily.

Work was said to be the great love of his life, his devotion to it being partly responsible for the breakup of his first two marriages, to actress Zsa Zsa Gabor and to Mary Barron. He enjoyed the company of young women, mostly airline stewardesses in their early 20s, treating them with courtly charm.

Mr. Hilton was known to employees as a gentle executive. "He had friends all over the world. As a Catholic, he was a friend of popes and presidents in the '50s and '60s — Eisenhower and from then on," Cossé said.

Boysish, candid and trusting, he had a streak of practicality and the ability to turn a shrewd deal. "Connie," as friends called him, credited his success mainly to opportunities he saw right in front of people who were looking elsewhere. For example, in 1942, he bought Waldorf-Astoria Corp. bonds with



Conrad Hilton

a face value of \$500,000 for \$22,500 or 4½ cents on the dollar. Later he sold these for \$412,000.

In 1949, he acquired operating control of the fashionable Waldorf-Astoria in New York for \$3 million.

He hired hotel managers who knew the business and did not concern himself with operating details. But he insisted on increased finan-

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## Waldheim Proposals

## One SWAPO Wing Agrees to Election

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Jan. 4 (UPI) — The internal wing of the South-West African People's Organization today agreed to participate in the proposed UN-supervised elections leading to independence.

The leader of the wing, SWAPO vice chairman Daniel Tjongarero, announced his decision amid reports that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim could start the

election plans by early next month. "We have accepted the Waldheim proposals and we will take part in the UN-supervised election, provided no changes are made in the Waldheim plan," Mr. Tjongarero said.

The military command, meanwhile, blamed SWAPO guerrillas operating out of Angola for a landmine explosion that killed the driver of a truck today.

In a letter to the South African government, Mr. Waldheim said that a cessation of such violence was a precondition for the elections being held before the end of September.

## Poles Brake On Defense

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Still, an appearance of compliance with the Soviet demand would have seemed essential following the public split within the alliance.

Last month, East German Communist leader Erich Honecker announced publicly that his country was increasing its military spending this year by 3 percent. In Poland, though, the situation is substantially different.

Poland's 1979 budget will for the first time surpass 1 trillion zlotys — \$31.7-billion at the official rate of exchange. That is an 8 percent increase over 1978.

Forty percent of the budget is earmarked for consumer subsidies — for meat, milk, fish, sugar, grain and a variety of consumer services including central heating, all of which have been in seriously short supply. Discontent has been growing over the shortages.

## Politically Explosive

Any perception by Polish workers that substantial resources have been diverted to defense and away from pressing consumer needs could be politically explosive.

"For us, defense is a very big burden," said the Foreign Ministry official. "and sometimes I think it is one of the aims of the West to increase the arms race to harm our economic and social development and to keep our population dissatisfied." At the same time, he observed, "We owe it to the Warsaw Pact to be a loyal ally. I don't think we can only reap the benefits of such an alliance."

As a result, Poland has apparently agreed to press forward with the other half of the Soviet request — greater integration of the Warsaw Pact force commands.

Western defense analysts believe that what this involves is a substantial redefinition of the language of command and control within the pact. "We're not talking simply about who gives the orders — the Russians," said one analyst. "We're talking about the entire system of communications which has become somewhat chaotic in recent years as the alliance has begun to modernize rapidly."

From the Polish military viewpoint, at least for another year, such modernization will largely be passing them by. And many analysts believe this is already beginning to create both morale and logistical problems.

## No Room in the Budget

"There reaches a point when it costs you more to keep a vintage tank going with spare parts and overhauls than it does to embark on a program to replace it with an entirely new model," said a Western analyst. But the new budget clearly has no room for such replacements.

The Polish main battle tank is still the T-55, now three generations old, still manufactured here under Soviet license. The airplane is the ancient MIG-17, with some even older MIG-15s still in service.

An army private is paid 120 zlotys a month. That is less than \$4 at the official rate of exchange and about 90 cents on the black market.

None of this is likely to be of great concern to the Soviet Union. Poland's principal value for the Soviet military is not to provide front-line offensive or defensive military forces, since it shares no border with any Warsaw Pact ally.

Poland's loyalty and transit access to any potential front, particularly in East Germany, are far more important strategically. For the present, at least, the Soviet Union is likely to make Poland to make whatever decisions it takes to preserve domestic peace.

## Kenya Restricts Imports, Travel

NAIROBI, Jan. 4 (Reuters) — Kenya today placed heavy new restrictions on imports and clamped down on overseas travel in an attempt to deal with a big trade deficit.

The restrictions, which take effect immediately, mean that with some exceptions, imports will have to place a refundable deposit of 100 percent of the value of their goods with the central bank. Businessmen here said they are worried that the restrictions might harm Kenya's image as a liberal trading country and discourage investment.

The exceptions to the restrictions include imports of machinery by construction companies and agricultural and industrial machinery financed from abroad or long-term credits of more than 18 months. Under the new travel rules, tickets will only be issued for business trips, journeys for essential medical treatment, compassionate reasons, or educational reasons, to non-employee employees with leave terms written into their contracts and to emigrants.

## Battalion a Week

Newspapers called it the first of the UN troops called in to provide security for the voting could begin arriving in the first week of next month at the rate of a battalion a week.

The size of this contingent is one of the last stumbling blocks to a formal agreement between the UN and South Africa. The UN has said 7,500 soldiers were needed while the South Africans have called for a much smaller force.

The elections would end 63 years of South African rule under a de-facto mandate from the League of Nations over the former German colony.

The internal wing of SWAPO has long been recognized as a legal political party despite the small war conducted on the northern border by the external wing led by SWAPO president Sam Nujoma.

Mr. Tjongarero claims to speak for both wings of the party in Windhoek, but his statements have occasionally conflicted with those by Mr. Nujoma.

## British Truckers Intensify Strike; Ports Hampered

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP-DJ) — Britain's sporadic truck drivers strike intensified today when leaders of London-area drivers rejected a pay offer estimated as a 15 percent increase. Following the rejection, they asked their union executive to make their work stoppage an official strike.

About 5,000 drivers are on strike in Scotland, and attempts are being made to give official strike recognition to stoppages by other drivers in England and Wales.

A spokesman for the Road Haulage Association, an employers' group, said that stoppages so far are patchy. He added that many drivers in areas where strikes are still unofficial are continuing to work.

Bad weather has made it hard to gauge how much of the food shortages in Scotland and Northern England are because of the strike. However, movements of goods in and out of some ports was beginning to be hampered by picket lines, with auto components among the goods reportedly affected.

## 3 Leading Officers Quit As Shah Leaves Tehran

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signed were Tehran military commander Gen. Gholam Ali Oveis, army aviation commander Gen. Manouchehr Khosrowdard and air force commander Lt. Gen. Amir Hossein Rabihi.

Their resignations followed an announcement that the shah had appointed former gendarmier commander Gen. Abbas Orabaghi as chief of staff, bypassing Gen. Oveis. Gen. Orabaghi is considered more moderate than the hard-line officers.

The three resignations were seen by diplomats as an attempt to appease the opposition into supporting Bakhtiar, who himself has become a target of violent street protests because of his efforts to form a government under the shah.

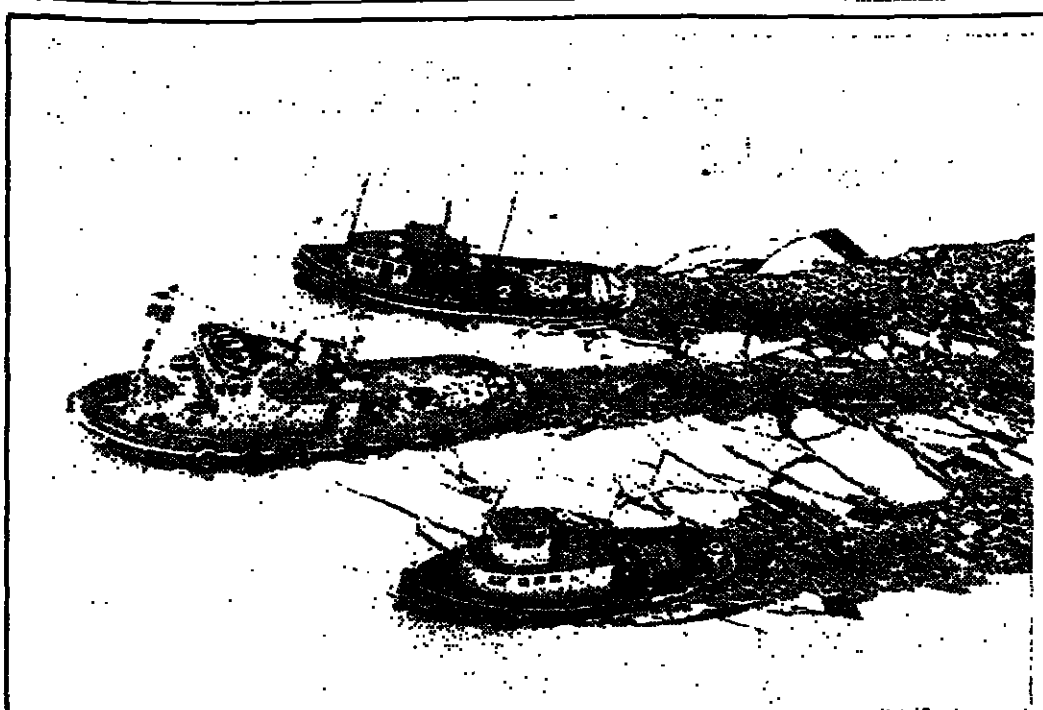
Despite the Opposition Front's refusal to join the government, Mr. Carter initiated

## Carter Initiates Legislative Role On Trade Pact

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP-DJ) — Declaring that "we are now within sight" of the successful conclusion of Multilateral Trade Negotiations at Geneva, President Carter today formally notified Congress that the United States intends to enter into several agreements that will help "insure that the international trading system is both fair and open."

Mr. Carter gave the notification in letters to House and Senate leaders, thus starting a lengthy legislative process that is expected to take until next September before Congress finally approves the agreements negotiated with the European Economic Community, Japan and other trading nations.

In addition to the agreements submitted to Congress on non-tariff barriers to trade, Mr. Carter said April 5, 1979, accompanied by legislation modifying domestic laws to conform with the new international trade rules.



Ice-breakers push through the main waterway from Amsterdam to northeastern Netherlands.

## Electricity Cut in North Paris

## Snow Reaches French Riviera and Italy

PARIS, Jan. 4 (HTT) — There was snow today in the French Riviera and in Italy as unusually severe weather continued in Europe.

In Italy, snow blanketed the northern and central areas of the country and caused some traffic disruption.

Many schools in northern France were unable to reopen today after

the year-end vacation, either because heating systems had broken down or because school buses could not get through the blocked roads.

The main Paris-Calais road was still impassable in many places and there was new drifting snow on the Paris-Lille expressway.

France's state-run electricity sys-

tem had to cut power in the northern suburbs of Paris this morning as the national demand again exceeded supplies. Officials said the situation had been building up to a record 40,000-megawatt demand, compared with the 1978 maximum of 38,000 megawatts.

## Britain Spared

In Poland, helicopters were used to fly in supplies to Puck, a city of 25,000 on the Baltic which has been cut from the rest of the country since the storms started four days ago.

Britons had been bracing themselves for another snowfall to add to the road and rail chaos of the last five days, but a sudden change in wind sent the snow instead toward France. Although still cold for normally mild Britain, roads were passable and most trains were running on schedule.

London's Heathrow Airport was partially closed, and British Airways this afternoon canceled all domestic and European flights for the rest of the day because hard-packed snow and ice had not been cleared from the parking aprons.

In Belgium, the chaos which started with the first snow Saturday was reported continuing.

In contrast, conditions in Denmark were back to near-normal, with sunshine over most of the country despite temperatures down to minus 20 degrees Celsius.

In Switzerland, however, Alpine resorts were complaining that there was not enough snow for good skiing at the lowest altitudes, although snow was reported moving across the country during the day.

Freezing weather affecting fuel supplies disrupted production at factories throughout Czechoslovakia.

Patches of ice formed on the Adriatic Sea for the third time in the last 40 years and snow fell on the islands of Brac and Vis, off the coast of Yugoslavia.

## Rhine Oil Blaze Engulfs 4 Tanks

DUISBURG, West Germany, Jan. 4 (AP) — Flames today engulfed at least four oil storage tanks at the harbor area of Neuenkamp at this Rhine River port, causing millions of marks in damage, river police said.

Police had not determined the cause of the blaze in "four to six" tanks. Firemen could not get close enough to extinguish the fire, and police said that it would have to burn itself out.

Rhine barge traffic was slowed by smoke. There were no reports of injury.

## Iranian City Still Shaky

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bloody symbol of the "revolution" against the shah.

He claimed that Uzbeks and Afghans, who have lived in this area of northeastern Iran for generations, were responsible for the weekend's worst incident — an attack on a small outpost whose 40 defenders had to be rescued by a tank battalion.

"The desire from the top level of the Iranian imperial army, his colonial majesty, down to the lowest level is that demonstrations should produce no confrontation between the army and the people and that no blood comes from the nose of anyone," the general said.

"But as I said, there are people who do not want demonstrations to be quiet. They want to see blood at demonstrations."

The army says the trouble started Saturday when a group of militiamen attacked an unarmed detail guarding the governor general's house, beating to death a lieutenant colonel and setting fire to two tanks.

It said a mob of 300 to 400 armed Uzbeks and Afghans stormed the small garrison Sunday, tossing explosives over the wall before help arrived.

The opposition said that troops began the two days of destruction by firing on a peaceful march Saturday, that angry crowds then turned on the troops and took several hostages and that the next day the army attacked Ayatollah Shirazi's house and the battle of Mashad was under way.

## Finding Provokes Controversy

## N. Korea Arms Underestimated, A U.S. Army Report Concludes

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (NYT) — A new U.S. Army intelligence report has concluded that the strength of the North Korean Army is far larger than previously estimated — a finding that has aroused controversy over both the adequacy of existing intelligence estimates, and President Carter's decision to withdraw U.S. ground troops from South Korea.

Defense Department aides confirmed yesterday that an extensive study of North Korean military forces undertaken by the Army had found that the communist nation has the equivalent of 41 divisions rather than the 28 previously estimated by the administration. South Korea is said to possess ground forces consisting of 21 divisions, but these are generally larger than those in the North and the South Korean army is still thought to outnumber North Korea's overall.

The Army also concluded that North Korea has a force of about 2,000 tanks, at least 300 more than had earlier been spotted by U.S. intelligence.

## Larger Reassessment

The sides said the Army's conclusions form part of a larger reassessment of the military balance on the Korean peninsula that has been under way for over a year. They added that the administration's earlier estimates of North Korean military potential were more than five years old and that the increased numbers of divisions and tanks did not necessarily represent a recent surge in the North's combat strength.

Intelligence officials said the Army's findings were based on intercepted communications between North Korean units, satellite photography and reports by South Korean agents.

They said the revised estimate did not reflect any major increase in the size of the North Korean army, said to number 430,000, but changes in its organization, which is said to center on large numbers of highly ready units. South Korea possesses a fewer number of divisions than the North, but its army consists of about 530,000 troops.

Although some details of the Army's conclusion are questioned by Pentagon intelligence officials, the study has spurred renewed criticism.

## Cambodians Seen Losing

(Continued from Page 1)

point, preferring, presumably, to fall back and wage guerrilla warfare against the extended enemy command and supply lines.

The analysts reported that the fighting in this dry-season offensive is being conducted almost exclusively by Vietnamese regular forces, as Phnom Penh is reporting, with pro-Vietnamese Cambodian insurgent troops playing no organized role.

With the great bulk of Cambodia's northeast under Vietnamese control, analysts believe that the insurgents' United Front for National Salvation will shortly announce the formation of a government based on this "liberated zone."

However, Vietnamese advances appeared to have taken place mainly on the principal roads, leaving a huge and difficult area to be consolidated.

## Staging Areas

In recent days, analysts have pinpointed major staging areas from which Vietnamese forces are attacking, after a buildup that continued unceasingly through the rainy season that began last summer. According to these analysts, the drive contains the following major elements:

• The main Vietnamese strike force set out from Tay Ninh Province west of Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon), seized the rubber plantation area northeast of Phnom Penh and then turned northward to capture Kratie.

• Another force is in position to the north in Pleiku Province in Vietnam's Central Highlands and has struck deeply into Rattanakiri.

• Along the northern border of Cambodia, Vietnamese forces are staging in the southern tip of the Laotian panhandle. Analysts assume that Stung Treng was captured by units starting their drive from Laos.

• The force that captured Takeo and is now driving northward toward Phnom Penh was based in an area of the Mekong Delta centering on the city of Can Tho. Troops based in that area are believed to have as another objective the cutting of Route 4 and the rail line to Phnom Penh.

The U.S.-built highway and the railroad are the key to Cambodia's supply system. They link the country's only seaport, Kompong Som, with Phnom Penh. The bulk of China's military aid shipments reach Cambodia by sea at Kompong Som. Urgent supplies have been airlifted from China.

Analysts believe that the Vietnamese troops that are moving up the highway toward Phnom Penh from Takeo are likely to have cut the rail line in their advance.

## Syria Official in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (AP) — Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Tlass arrived here today for talks with Soviet Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov, Tass said.

cism on Capitol Hill of Mr. Carter's plan to withdraw 33,000 American troops by 1982.

In a letter to Mr. Carter yesterday, Rep. Samuel Stratton, D-N.Y., said that "his new and disturbing information" had never been presented to his subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee and called on the White House "to immediately defer any further withdrawal" of American troops from South Korea until the panel had a chance to assess the Army's conclusions.

White House officials said the study was unlikely to affect the pace of the U.S. pullout, but some said privately they were disturbed

that Mr. Carter's decision was apparently taken on the basis of inadequate intelligence.

Although the president last April slowed the timetable for the Korean pullout, the administration is proceeding with the withdrawal of the first 3,500 combat troops, with White House and Pentagon aides arguing that the Army's new study has not led to a reappraisal of existing plans.

Some aides said that the recent decision to recognize China had lessened the risks attached to the withdrawal because it could lead Peking to curb any efforts by North Korea to attack the South for fear of alienating Washington.

## Ties to Be Set in a Few Months

## Barre Says U.S. and EEC To Work on Stable Money

PARIS, Jan. 4 (AP) — The United States and the European Common Market are to work together to try to manage the world monetary system, French Prime Minister Raymond Barre disclosed today.

Mr. Barre said at a business forum that in the next few months relations will be established between the United States and the EEC's monetary authorities to achieve a common management of the international monetary system.

Mr. Barre, who declined to elaborate, strongly rejected suggestions that the European Monetary System (EMS) was a weapon directed against the dollar.

He said that the dollar is, and remains, the international asset for world trade and finance, and that its fragility and instability were to be regretted.

Expressing the hope that recent U.S. anti-inflation measures — wage-price guidelines, near-record high interest rates and the dollar support package that includes gold sales — would lead to a return to confidence in the dollar, he added: "But this, of course, depends on the U.S. government."

## Stability Factor

Mr. Barre said that Europe had no interest in continued international monetary disorder, and he maintained that the EMS would be a factor of stability for Europe and the world.

"World economic stability can only be achieved by stable monetary conditions . . . Money is the key to everything," he said.

He reiterated that it was impossible for France to join the EMS without firm pledges for the gradual abolition of the Common Market devices that compensate farm subsidies for exchange-rate fluctuations, and a pledge to avoid new Monetary Compensation Amounts (MCAs).

He said that West German agriculture has unjustified and inexplicable advantage through the MCA system. By joining the EMS, he said, France would bear a major part of the burden on German economy, and especially on the Deutsche mark.

"It is only natural that our [Common Market] partners should agree to share part of the burden in other sectors, such as agriculture," he said.

Mr. Barre also predicted another austerity year for France by main-

taining that wage increases this year must not rise faster than inflation.

He outlined his government's four major priorities for the year. The first and foremost, he said, was the defense of the French franc and a lasting restoration of France's foreign trade balance. "Otherwise the French economy will be asphyxiated and the standard of living will deteriorate."

The second involves the fight against inflation and maintenance of the purchasing power of French workers. Other priorities include the reform and streamlining of the framework of the social-welfare system, as well as "exceptional" measures to help the depressed steel-making and shipbuilding regions.

## Brain Gene Identified

(Continued from Page 1)

said, "your risk of being depressive runs much greater than if you don't have it." He noted that his finding is not conclusive evidence that the gene causes mental depression. But he added, "Either this gene is the only gene involved, or it is one of the genes involved."

Later work with the brains of dead alcoholics showed almost the same frequency of the abnormal gene as it comes in depressives which, Dr. Comings said, strongly suggests that the gene is a cause of chronic alcoholism.

"The preliminary evidence suggesting a relationship with chronic alcoholism could finally explain some of the genetic aspects of this disorder," Dr. Comings wrote in Nature, "and its association with affective illness."

More puzzling is the connection between the gene and multiple sclerosis of which Dr. Comings said, "we don't pretend to understand the connection."

Still to be identified is the environmental "trigger" that acts together with the gene to produce depression. Since 30 percent of "normal" people possess the gene, Dr. Comings said, there must be another mechanism such as a virus, that allows the gene to infect the brain and produce the disease.

## Conrad Hilton, 91, Dies; Built a Vast Hotel Chain

(Continued from Page 1)

dial returns, the quest for which he called "digging for gold."

He came back from the Depression through a series of bold transactions to acquire a collection of prestigious hotels. First was the Town House in Los Angeles, followed in 1945 by Chicago's 3,000-room Stevens.

His biggest satisfaction came when the Waldorf-Astoria joined the Hilton chain in 1949, making him the No. 1 American hotelman.

His corporation by early 1965 included 61 properties in 18 countries, with more than 40,000 rooms and 40,000 employees.

Mr. Conde said Mr. Hilton's death should not have "much effect on the ownership or leadership of the corporation because his son, Burton, is the corporate president and has been for some time."

## Domestic Hotels

The corporation's 185 domestic hotels include the Palmer House and Conrad Hilton, formerly the Stevens in Chicago; the Denver Hilton; the Flamingo Hilton and Las Vegas Hilton; Beverly Hills, Beverly Hills; the Waldorf-Astoria and New York Hilton.

Abroad, either leased or run on management contract are Hiltons in Acapulco, Amsterdam, Athens, Berlin, Cairo, Istanbul, London, Paris, Rome, Tehran, Tokyo and other world capitals.

One of his three sons, Conrad Nicholson Hilton Jr., known as "Nick," and the first husband of actress Elizabeth Taylor — died of a heart attack in 1969.

Caroline W. Gannett ROCHESTER, Jan. 4 (NYT) — Caroline Werner Gannett, 85, a member of the New York State Board of Regents for 17 years and the widow of Frank Gannett, the founder of the Gannett newspaper

chain, died Wednesday at her home here.

Mrs. Gannett was appointed to the Board of Regents, the public-education policy-making body, in 1947. She served on the Regents committee that dealt with primary and secondary education. In 1958 she was named vice chairman of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

## Peter Frankendorf

HAMBURG, Jan. 4 (AP) — German stage and show business personality Peter Frankendorf, 65, died here after a lengthy illness, a hospital spokesman said today.

The Berlin-born star introduced American-style radio quiz programs to German listeners in 1948 and became the most popular TV entertainer in this country after 1952.

## Theodore R. Browne

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (AP) — Theodore R. Browne, 68, a playwright whose work included "A Black Woman Called Moses," died of a heart attack Monday at his home in Boston's Dorchester section where he lived for more than 40 years.

## Yevgeny Alexeyevsky

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (AP) — Yevgeny Alexeyevsky, 72, Soviet minister of land reclamation and water conservation, and a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, died Monday.

## Cantor Hammerman

BROOKLINE, Mass., Jan. 4 (AP) — Cantor Michael Hammerman, 57, who performed as a soloist with the Boston Pops and composed liturgical cantatas including "Happy Is the Man Who Loves His Brothers," died Monday.

Handwritten signature: J. P. Miller



## After Appeals by HEW, Criticism by Kennedy

## White House Restores Cuts in U.S. Health Budget

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (NYT) — The White House has restored all or part of many of the deep cuts that had been planned for health programs in the 1980 budget, after appeals by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and public criticism by Sen. Edward Kennedy among others.

However, a working paper of the Office of Management and Budget that outlined final budget decisions for the health programs said that many of the programs will be financed at a lower level than in fiscal 1979, which ends Sept. 30. And several programs will be eliminated altogether.

A HEW spokesman said that the department could make no comment on the budget. However, an official said that Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. was "working his tail off" this week before the budget went to the printer in an effort to raise still more of the slashed funds.

Sen. Kennedy, when told of the new budget figures, called them "a step in the right direction" but still "an inadequate health budget."

Meanwhile, it was disclosed yesterday that two programs in President Carter's urban plans had fallen victim to his commitment to an austere budget. They were a \$3-billion program for public works and a \$400-million program of grants to states to encourage urban revitalization. However, the president plans to resubmit legislation to create a National Development Bank to provide \$11 billion in loan guarantees and \$150 million in direct grants to businesses in "distressed" urban and rural areas.

## Despite Objections in Taipei

## U.S. Plans Unofficial Unit for Taiwan Ties

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (WP) — President Carter, despite strong objections from the Taipei government, has directed federal agencies to prepare to deal with Taiwan through an "unofficial" corporation.

Mr. Carter's order, dated last Saturday, was being published in today's edition of the Federal Register.

State Department officials described the directive as a necessary legal step in the continuation of unofficial relations with Taiwan now that the United States no longer recognizes its government as the legitimate representative of China.

In carrying out relations with "the people of Taiwan," according to the directive, "interests of the people of the United States" will be represented by "an unofficial instrumentality in corporate form."

Corporate papers have been drawn up, tentative lists of names of "corporation" officers have been circulated within the government and names are being bandied about for the company, which will function pretty much as the U.S. Embassy does in most countries.

In its first proposals before the appeals period last month, the OMB had slashed drastically many major health programs, particularly those involving preventive health, support of health education and manpower, drug and alcohol abuse and basic research.

No figures were available but the cuts would have run to hundreds of millions of dollars or even more.

After the appeal process, however, the budget office restored a substantial portion of the funds it had intended to take away from the programs. Again, no totals were available.

Some programs fared considerably worse than others. Preventive health programs suffered deep cuts and aid to medical education was eliminated altogether.

The restoration of health funds reflects, in part, the normal give and take of the budget process. Presidential budget officers usually recommend giving less than they intend to give and agencies habitually ask for more than they expect to get. The final budget often occupies a middle ground.

But this year, because of the president's pledge to reduce the deficit to \$30 billion or less as part of his effort to curb inflation, the budget office was in a deadly earnest about slashing programs.

It is probable, therefore, that the pressures generated by Sen. Kennedy and others from the liberal wing of the Democratic Party, played a role in the restoration of funds. The effect is likely to be seen in other social programs as well, when those budgets are made public.

At the Democratic midterm conference in Memphis last month, Sen. Kennedy made a strong plea for the party to continue to help the nation's poor and needy through U.S. programs in health, jobs and other areas.

In various speeches and press statements in recent weeks, the senator has listed 22 health programs that he said were inadequately funded in the initial budget, which he once called "heartless." Now, at least some funds have been restored in 21 of those programs, the exception being "capitation" payments that the government gives to medical schools for each student.

**Maternal Care**

Some preventive health programs received more funds than the budget office originally recommended for 1980. For example, \$15 million was allowed for maternal and child care, whereas the initial budget had eliminated the entire \$30-million program.

But a new program of formula grants to the states for the promotion of health and another program of block grants to the states, for which \$90 million was authorized last year, will receive only \$57 million between them in 1980.

Funds for a program dealing with teen-age pregnancy, which had originally been eliminated, was restored to the full \$60 million asked by HEW. And funds for such programs as hypertension controls, nurse practitioner support, drug and alcohol abuse were substantially but not entirely restored. A \$23-million program to help minority students through medical school, which had been eliminated, was restored entirely in the working paper.

A program to evaluate health care technology, which had been wiped out in the earlier recommendation, was restored but only with a token \$6 million.

The working paper did not contain the latest budget recommendations for the National Institutes of Health. But a source said he understood that the cutbacks or "recissions" originally planned for the NIH had been canceled.

with Washington, while tending to its ties with Moscow and enhancing its position inside the Third World. It is a complex balancing act, but Mr. Castro is an arduous juggler.

The Cuban people have little choice but to go along with his decisions. For the most part, they still seem to have some revolutionary ardor, and persist in their faith in him. They will take up arms to fight in Africa or carry a Yanqui tourist's luggage into the new hotels, depending on which path to the future is charted by Mr. Castro.

He will try to have it both ways, of course, with the soldiers remaining in Africa while Cuba opens its society to bring in more dollars by widening the tourist market and even allowing visitors from the Cuban exile community.

Despite Mr. Castro's confidence that the revolution has been cemented to the point where increased contacts with tourists will not subvert the Cuban people, who yearn for improvement in material goods and an end to food rationing, tensions are bound to be introduced.

The gift-laden exile returning to visit his "poor relations" may not be the best public-relations device to trumpet the "triumph of the revolution." And while the exile will not speak out against the government while he is on Cuban soil, his presence will point out the contradictions in Cuban life that can generate unrest.

These contradictions may not lead to overt action against the government, but they might provide a groundwork of self-interest that could persuade the Cuban leadership to think twice before deciding whether the course of the future lies in better relations with the United States as a trading partner, or whether the African investment represents a bigger payoff for Cuba's ambitions.

**Economic Strain**

Indeed, the cost of maintaining the large military force overseas, even with Soviet help, can only place greater strains on an economy already costing Moscow direct and indirect subsidies running as high — according to some estimates — as \$2.8 billion a year.

Cuban agriculture has been diversified. The government hopes to be exporting 2 million tons of citrus soon, but more than 80 percent of foreign exchange is still obtained through the export of sugar.

A new effort is being made to court the international tourist trade, and four new luxury hotels are either under construction or being planned.

But an economy based on sugar and tourism looks strangely like the prerevolutionary model, and far removed from the dreams of the early years of the revolution when the Cuban leaders planned for an industrialization program that they said had been denied the island by its economic masters in North America.

Without question, the revolution has achieved wonders in education and public health, areas that had been neglected by the regime that preceded it; it has engendered pride by wielding influence and respect in the rest of the world beyond what anyone might expect from a Caribbean island with scant natural resources and fewer than 10 million people.

The critical test of the Cuban experiment in the next decade will be Havana's flexibility in softening its dogma to improve and develop its economic base through relations

with Washington, while tending to its ties with Moscow and enhancing its position inside the Third World. It is a complex balancing act, but Mr. Castro is an arduous juggler.

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**Colombia Rebels Murder Hostage**

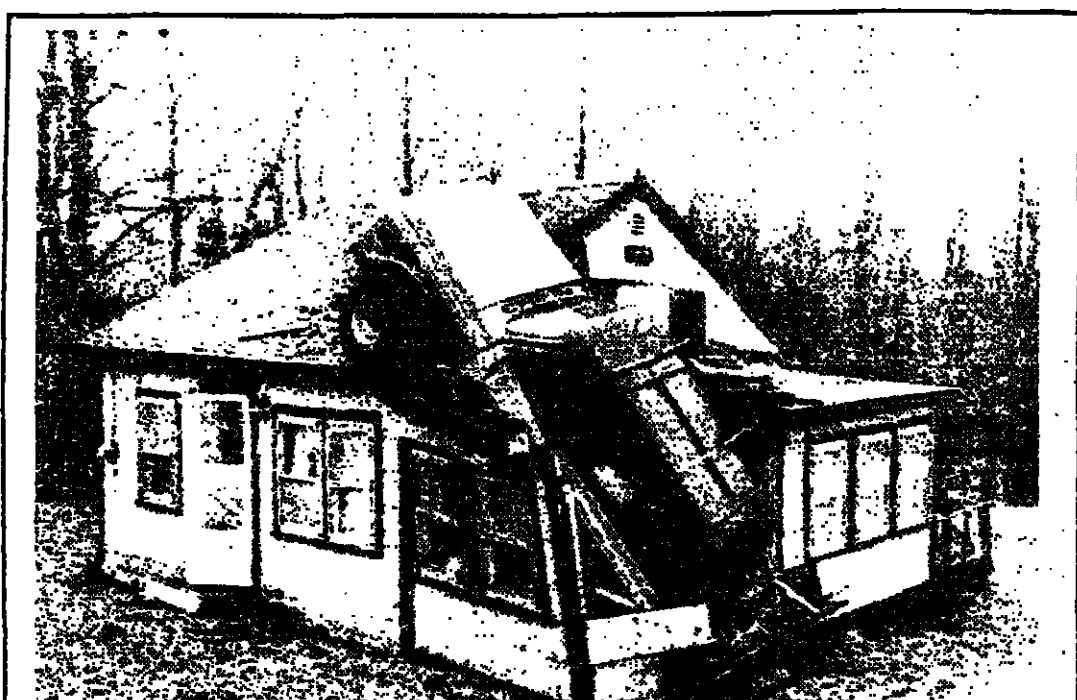
BOGOTA, Jan. 4 (UPI) — The Colombian head of the Texas Petroleum Co. was shot and killed yesterday by leftist guerrilla kidnappers as they raided their hideout, police said.

Three kidnappers, said to be members of the Popular Liberation Army, also died. A high-ranking police official said that two of the rebels apparently committed suicide and that they may have killed their comrade. A police sergeant was wounded.

Nicolas Escobar Soto, 51, a Colombian national, who was also president of the board of directors of the Bank of Colombia, had been held seven months by abductors who had reportedly demanded a \$10-million ransom.

Meanwhile, during the weekend, guerrillas of another faction, the April 19th Movement, tunneled under an army post near the capital and stole 5,000 weapons ranging from pistols to machine guns and bazookas.

Yesterday, press reports said, about 100 leftist guerrillas of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces killed a peasant and looted stores during a four-hour occupation of the village of San Antonio de Jatacho, on the Orizaba River, 250 miles south of Bogota in Coreguajes Indian territory.



CRASH LANDING — Ronald DeCamp's four-wheel-drive vehicle took off and landed on a summer house in Searsmont, Maine. Mr. DeCamp, 19, told police that he had swerved to avoid hitting an animal, hit a bump and became airborne. Police said he was uninjured.

## 1st Commercial Plant Expected by Late '80s

## U.S. Near to Tapping Deep Coal for Gas

By Walter Sullivan

HOUSTON, Jan. 4 (NYT) — After half a century of frustrating attempts to cook gas out of coal deposits deep in the Earth, the technology is on the threshold of becoming economically efficient, according to Edward Burwell, who heads the Department of Energy's efforts in that direction.

"We are at the pilot-plant stage," he said yesterday. By the mid-to-late 1980s, he believes, the first commercial-scale plant fueled by such gas will be in operation.

He indicated, however, that \$15 million in the U.S. budget for such research last year would be cut back this year as the department concentrates on the most promising technology and increases its reliance on industry for financing.

**Ambitious Projects**

Mr. Burwell and others involved in the effort to tap recent successes and more ambitious projects ahead. Tapping deep deposits with the latest technology, he said, "will quadruple" the amount of coal accessible to U.S. energy producers.

The views were given at a session dealing with underground coal gasification on the opening day of the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

If the gas extracted from coal is of low burning efficiency it can fuel power plants directly at the site. If it is of medium grade, it can also be used by the chemical industry and, if further upgraded, could be delivered into the nation's pipeline system. According to Mr. Burwell, it could also produce methanol

(methyl alcohol) suitable for automobile fuel at 35 cents to 40 cents a gallon.

The technology is not without environmental impact, but the participants seemed agreed that by careful site selection serious effects probably could be avoided. The chief concerns are subsidence of the land as coal beds are converted to gas, and pollution of ground or surface water.

Charles Brandenburg of the Laramie Energy Technology Center in Laramie, Wyo., told of Soviet efforts at buried-coal gasification that began in 1927. The Soviet technology has become sufficiently advanced for it to be purchased by the Texas Utilities Co., which is now said to be drawing gas from seven wells. Mr. Burwell, however, believes that the U.S. program, initiated in 1972, has reached a comparable level.

The technique is ideally suited to coal deposits under 500 feet to 1,500 feet of overburden, too deep for strip mining yet sufficiently deep to seal in the gas. Many deposits that have already been exploited at shallower depths slope downward to levels accessible to the gasification process.

The process is essentially that used once in many city plants, largely abandoned when cheap natural gas became available, to convert coal to gas for home use. The coal is heated, driving off gas that, because of contamination by atmospheric nitrogen, has low burning efficiency. When treated with water, however, the gas (a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen) picks up added hydrogen to become sufficiently flammable for general use.

In underground gasification, the coal is ignited where it lies, cooking gas out of the surrounding coal. About 10 percent of the coal is burned up in this way.

Wells for extracting gas and injecting air are spaced 60 feet to 100 feet apart along the seam. From 12 percent to 15 percent of the extracted energy must be used to operate the system, but, it was reported, the net cost is only about 75 percent of what it would be to produce the gas from mined coal.

Last year in tests at Hoe Creek, Wyo., the federally financed Lawrence Livermore Laboratory of California injected a mixture of steam and pure oxygen into wells to extract medium-grade gas. On combustion, such gas produces 300 British Thermal Units per cubic foot in contrast to the low-grade output of wells fed by air, whose gas generates only 100 to 175 BTUs. Natural gas provides 1,000 units.

Next summer, the Livermore group will attempt a larger-scale experiment near Gillette, Wyo. At Rawlins, Wyo., the Gulf Research and Development Co. is to start exploiting in October of next year a seam that dips deeply. Elsewhere in Wyoming, a local group is conducting tests in the 1,000-square-mile Hanna Coal Basin, and Alcoa is completing a facility at Powder River.

Texas A & M University and Alcoa are expected to ignite a deposit in Texas this month.

Giant plants near coal sites can easily be converted to low-grade gas, Mr. Burwell said, and their useful lifetimes can thus be extended 20 years. Eastern bituminous coal is less promising. The seams tend to be thin and the chemistry is poorly suited to gas formation. The Morgantown Engineering and Technology Center in West Virginia is, however, preparing gasification tests at Pricetown in that state.

**Many Companies In Quebec Break Language Law**

MONTREAL, Jan. 4 (Reuters) — A dozen large Quebec companies and 171 smaller ones have broken a provision of the province's new language law aimed at making French the dominant language.

Under the law, companies were due to have obtained a "franchification" certificate by yesterday showing that they had begun to make French their language of business. Of the 12 large companies, defined as having 500 employees or more, six have completed most procedures for obtaining the certificate, but six have done nothing to comply with the law.

While provincial authorities have not disclosed the companies' names, two of them, a French-speaking bank and the French-language newspaper La Presse, have publicly said they will not fill in the necessary forms.

They argue that, because they are both obviously French-speaking, the formalities are irrelevant. Companies convicted of breaking the law are liable to fines of up to \$2,000 for each day they operate without a certificate.

Quebec government officials say they are prepared to negotiate an understanding and are not about to prosecute.

**Bergland Urges More Wild Land**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UPI) — Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland today proposed that more than 15 million acres of roadless and undeveloped national forests be designated as wilderness lands. He also proposed that 36 million roadless acres be opened for camping, skiing, timber harvesting, mining, grazing, road construction and relatively primitive wildlife habitats.

A total of 62 million roadless acres were inventoried in the last 18 months by the National Forest Service in an environmental-impact review of areas that had been off limits to development since 1970.

**Study Postpones U.S. Recession**

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP-D) — The U.S. economy's unexpectedly strong current momentum has prompted one of the country's most prominent economists to postpone the onset of a predicted recession, but it sees a later one as steeper.

"The timing of the mild recession has moved out a quarter" from its previous forecast and is "unlikely to start before summer," according to Dart Resources Inc., the Lexington, Mass., concern.

DRI assumes that business will be retarded by a 75-day General Motors Corp. strike in 1979's fourth quarter and by the Federal Reserve Board's effort "to keep interest rates rising for another four to six months." The most likely result is that real economic output will decline at a 1.9-percent annual rate in the third quarter and at a 3.9-percent pace in the fourth, holding the year's growth to an average 2 percent, followed by a 3.3-percent gain in 1980.

**Workers Strike Michigan Cities**

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 4 (AP) — About 450 public employees went on strike for higher wages yesterday in Michigan's capital, halting garbage collection, limiting snow-removal and forcing supervisors to run the sewage plant.

In Dearborn Heights outside Detroit, 110 city maintenance and clerical workers called a strike this morning.

Robert Moya, president of Lansing Independent Employees Union, said that workers were prepared to stay off their jobs indefinitely. The chief negotiator for the city, Daniel Bodwin, called the strike illegal and said that no negotiations would be held until the workers returned.

## Italy Reporter's Flat Bombed by Arsonists

ROME, Jan. 4 (AP) — Terrorists firebombed the apartment of a reporter for the conservative newspaper Il Tempo during the night in the third such attack against a press target in 10 days.

The police reported that Bruno Zinocone was not home at the time and damage was limited to the door. An anonymous caller to Il Tempo claimed the bombing was the work of the Armed Revolutionary Group, a rightist organization.

## News Analysis

## Cuba at a Crossroad: Trade With U.S. or War in Africa

By Jon Nordheimer

HAVANA, Jan. 4 (NYT) — Twenty years after the revolution that brought Fidel Castro to power, Cuba is not doing as well as its government would have the world believe, and not nearly as badly as its enemies would wish.

If for no other reason, the revolution has to be counted a success for surviving two decades of antagonism with the United States. It has been a quirky, skewed survival, enlivened not only by the Soviet Union's desire to keep the island's economy afloat despite a number of reversals, but also by its willingness to enable Mr. Castro to extend his influence abroad in a way that few at the beginning in 1959 could have imagined was plausible.

As it enters its third decade, the Cuban Revolution has attained maturity and respect within the Communist bloc and the Third World, and, internally, it appears consolidated and irreversible. Twenty years also seem to have given Mr. Castro, who is now president, premier and party leader, a more restrained, measured view of his role, particularly in the Western Hemisphere. But he still has an unpredictable side to his personality that argues against his withdrawal into a quiescent, Tito-like figure of the Communist world.

**2 Fateful Issues**

At least two far-reaching issues, fatefully linked, may be decided this year, and both are of great importance to the path that Cuba will take in the next decade. The first is the resumption of relations with the

United States; the second, the continued presence of Cuban soldiers in Africa.

Washington has resisted pressure to drop its trade embargo on Cuba, an embargo that today has greater symbolic significance than the practical purpose for which it was intended when imposed in 1962.

U.S. policy still calls for the withdrawal of Cuban soldiers from Africa before the lifting of the embargo can be considered; a significant reduction might serve the same purpose, in the view of some analysts, as long as the signals were clear that Cuba was prepared to make this accommodation in return for the economic benefits that would flow from renewed trade with the United States.

Of concern is that the continued availability of 40,000 well-equipped Cuban soldiers and technicians in

Africa will represent too much of a temptation for deployment should the situation in Rhodesia or South Africa deteriorate suddenly.

The decision will not be made on sentiment. Mr. Castro remains a foe of the U.S. government and its policies, and he is determined to remain a champion of struggles for national liberation, for ideological as well as personal reasons. But after 20 years, Havana's promises on economic conditions at home are running pretty thin, and the African adventure cannot produce the economic benefits that a shift toward Washington could help bring about.

**Economic Strain**

Indeed, the cost of maintaining the large military force overseas, even with Soviet help, can only place greater strains on an economy already costing Moscow direct and indirect subsidies running as high — according to some estimates — as \$2.8 billion a year.

Cuban agriculture has been diversified. The government hopes to be exporting 2 million tons of citrus soon, but more than 80 percent of foreign exchange is still obtained through the export of sugar.

A new effort is being made to court the international tourist trade, and four new luxury hotels are either under construction or being planned.

But an economy based on sugar and tourism looks strangely like the prerevolutionary model, and far removed from the dreams of the early years of the revolution when the Cuban leaders planned for an industrialization program that they said had been denied the island by its economic masters in North America.

Without question, the revolution has achieved wonders in education and public health, areas that had been neglected by the regime that preceded it; it has engendered pride by wielding influence and respect in the rest of the world beyond what anyone might expect from a Caribbean island with scant natural resources and fewer than 10 million people.

The critical test of the Cuban experiment in the next decade will be Havana's flexibility in softening its dogma to improve and develop its economic base through relations

with Washington, while tending to its ties with Moscow and enhancing its position inside the Third World. It is a complex balancing act, but Mr. Castro is an arduous juggler.

The Cuban people have little choice but to go along with his decisions. For the most part, they still seem to have some revolutionary ardor, and persist in their faith in him. They will take up arms to fight in Africa or carry a Yanqui tourist's luggage into the new hotels, depending on which path to the future is charted by Mr. Castro.

He will try to have it both ways, of course, with the soldiers remaining in Africa while Cuba opens its society to bring in more dollars by widening the tourist market and even allowing visitors from the Cuban exile community.

Despite Mr. Castro's confidence that the revolution has been cemented to the point where increased contacts with tourists will not subvert the Cuban people, who yearn for improvement in material goods and an end to food rationing, tensions are bound to be introduced.

The gift-laden exile returning to visit his "poor relations" may not be the best public-relations device to trumpet the "triumph of the revolution." And while the exile will not speak out against the government while he is on Cuban soil, his presence will point out the contradictions in Cuban life that can generate unrest.

These contradictions may not lead to overt action against the government, but they might provide a groundwork of self-interest that could persuade the Cuban leadership to think twice before deciding whether the course of the future lies in better relations with the United States as a trading partner, or whether the African investment represents a bigger payoff for Cuba's ambitions.

**Colombia Rebels Murder Hostage**

BOGOTA, Jan. 4 (UPI) — The Colombian head of the Texas Petroleum Co. was shot and killed yesterday by leftist guerrilla kidnappers as they raided their hideout, police said.

Three kidnappers, said to be members of the Popular Liberation Army, also died. A high-ranking police official said that two of the rebels apparently committed suicide and that they may have killed their comrade. A police sergeant was wounded.

Nicolas Escobar Soto, 51, a Colombian national, who was also president of the board of directors of the Bank of Colombia, had been held seven months by abductors who had reportedly demanded a \$10-million ransom.

Meanwhile, during the weekend, guerrillas of another faction, the April 19th Movement, tunneled under an army post near the capital and stole 5,000 weapons ranging from pistols to machine guns and bazookas.

Yesterday, press reports said, about 100 leftist guerrillas of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces killed a peasant and looted stores during a four-hour occupation of the village of San Antonio de Jatacho, on the Orizaba River, 250 miles south of Bogota in Coreguajes Indian territory.

## U.S. Experts Suggest the Public Is Wary of Cooperating in Polls

HOUSTON, Jan. 4 (WP) — If the public opinion polls were mistaken in some of last fall's election predictions, it may have been because the public did not cooperate with them and because the polls themselves are becoming too costly, a panel of experts suggested here yesterday.

While it is not clear why several of last year's polls were badly off the mark, the mistakes could have resulted from a decline in public response rates, the panel told the 145th annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"There has been quite a lot of research looking for causes for the decline in the response rate," said Daniel Melnick of the Library of Congress, "none of it conclusive. The prevailing theory is that there has been a decline in public trust in all types of institutions, including polls."

The panelists, all experts in the "use and misuse of survey data," agreed that the skyrocketing cost of professional polling was forcing many organizations to cut corners and to rely more on untrained volunteers and telephone surveys.

The experts cited two major mistakes in last year's polls — October samplings showing incumbents Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, and Thomas McIntyre, D-N.H., far ahead of their challengers. Both were subsequently beaten.

"The survey organization [in New Hampshire] said the poll was conducted by volunteers, not professionals," said Barbara Bailor of the U.S. Census Bureau. "But Cambridge Survey Research selected the sample and trained the volunteers. When things go wrong, interviewers are often blamed."

U.S. District Court Judge Charles Richey ruled that Mr. Park's Washington-based development firm, "existed to service his personal and economic desires." The judge said that "generally a corporation is treated as a separate and distinct entity, independent of its owner." But in this case, Mr. Park "treated the corporation as a mere pocketbook."

Overall there exists an inextricable unity between Park and PDI.

The judge said that PDI filed no income-tax returns for the years 1969 through 1972. Mr. Park has filed a lawsuit contesting the government's tax claims against him on the ground that he was not a U.S. resident for tax purposes. We were to win that case, to be heard in April, the government would not be able to claim the PDI property, because no taxes would be owed. Informed sources put PDI's seized assets at between \$3.3 million and \$3.860,000.

Mr. Park, now reported back in South Korea, has been the focus of the alleged South Korean influence-buying scandal in Congress. Last year he admitted having given more than \$800,000 to about 35 House and Senate members, but he denied that he was acting as a government agent trying to purchase good will for South Korea.

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## Ovulation Method Found Reliable 'Natural' Contraception Pushed

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME, Jan. 4 — Preliminary findings of a five-year study by the World Health Organization have confirmed the reliability of the ovulation method of natural birth control, a conference here was told.

Dr. John James Billings of Australia, developer of the ovulation method, was present at the conference with his wife, Lyn, a pediatrician. The meeting was held under auspices of the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart.

In an interview, Dr. Billings criticized the U.S. foreign aid program and Planned Parenthood for neglecting his method in what he called their "essentially contraceptive-oriented work."

The WHO study, however, has identified problems in the application of the ovulation method. Pregnancies occur with some frequency as a result of couples failing to apply the method precisely, a fact that has led some population planners to turn to other methods.

The WHO study found that the Billings method can be taught easily, contrary to earlier criticism that no more than 50 percent to 70 percent of women could learn it. Researchers found that 95 percent of women in the sampling, including illiterate women and women with limited education, easily learned and applied the method.

The findings of the WHO research program were reported by John Spier, an American and WHO scientist.

Final figures on the reliability of the method, as tested by the WHO, will not be available before the end of next year. Data based on the first weeks of the program, however, showed an effectiveness of 98.5 percent, placing the method, in theoretical terms, among the most reliable forms of contraception.

Researchers turned up only one pregnancy in the sample group that indicated failure of the method, according to Mr. Spier. But there is a gap between theoretical reliability and actual performance.

The method is based on the use of cervical mucus, observed in the vagina or vulva, as a signal of fertile periods. An abstinence from sexual intercourse of seven to eight days in each menstrual cycle, during the fertile period, is required to prevent pregnancy.

The actual effectiveness of the ovulation method showed a pregnancy rate of 19.4 which means that, of 100 women using the method for one year, 19.4 would become pregnant. There was a wide variation in the preliminary testing data — from a low pregnancy rate of 10.4 in Dublin to a high of 33.7 in San Miguel, El Salvador.

The higher rates are attributed to misapplications, mistakes or deviations from the required method.

There is no way to relate this preliminary data accurately to other tests of other methods. One study sponsored by the Ford Foundation showed how much variation there can be in the effectiveness of different methods, reporting these pregnancy rates: with the pill, 6 percent; intrauterine device, 12 percent; condom, 18 percent; diaphragm, 23 percent; foam, 31 percent; and rhythm method, 33 percent.

The rhythm method relies on the calendar to estimate the timing of the fertile period. Wide variations in the timing of menstrual cycles and ovulation make it difficult to estimate accurately.

Two variations of the rhythm method are being used. The symptothermal method relies on the calendar and observations of cervical mucus to determine the beginning of the fertile period, and on alterations in the body temperature to determine its end. The ovulation method relies exclusively on observations of the mucus and, in initial studies, has been less reliable than the symptothermal method. It is simpler to use, however, because temperature readings are not required.

The lower effectiveness of natural methods has been criticized by some population experts, who often advocate a method that does not

require periods of abstinence from sexual intercourse.

"The critics of the ovulation method have an anti-life philosophy," Dr. Billings claimed. "To them a pregnancy is a disaster. It is that sort of mentality."

He particularly criticized the U.S. Agency for International Development and its foreign assistance programs for emphasizing contraceptives. "This year they are spending \$300 million to \$400 million," he said. "Just give us a million and see what we could do in five years."

### Other Methods Rejected

Planned Parenthood in the United States has shown some interest recently, he said, but the organization proposed using the Billings method in conjunction with "barrier methods," the condom and the diaphragm. He said that it is not appropriate in combination with other methods, because there would be interference with accurate observations of the cervical mucus, the key to determining the fertile period.

Mercedes Wilson of Covington, La., president of the World Organization Ovulation Method Billings in the United States, said she had received a sympathetic hearing on the method earlier this year from Joseph Califano Jr., secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"But he wanted us to participate with other forms of birth control in a sort of cafeteria where clients could have a choice and we will not do that," she said.

Dr. Lyn Billings said that part of the problem is the bad reputation that the rhythm method earned for natural family planning. "There is a hangover of criticism because the rhythm method was so unreliable," she said.

Dr. Billings has a neurology practice and his wife practices pediatrics. Both have posts at the University of Melbourne. They have nine children.

— Los Angeles Times

## The London Stage

### 'Mucky' Version of 'Canterbury Tales'

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 4 (IHT) — Geoffrey Chaucer has had to suffer a deal of indignities in the last 600 years or so, as lesser artists have messed with his work, England's first great poet, surpassed by few writers since, needs neither memorial nor the coarse travesty of his "Canterbury Tales," adapted by Phil Woods with Michael Bogdanov, at the Young Vic.

Bogdanov is a young director with a high reputation, who has worked for both the National Theatre and the Royal Shakespeare Company. But his style is one of vulgarization and a cleverness that draws attention to itself and away from the play. Since he took over at the Young Vic as artistic director, he has jizzed up the classics relentlessly.

The saving grace of his production of "Canterbury Tales" is the actors' sense of boisterous fun, which is heavily labored, but which, in conjunction with the muddled wine and mince pies available between the tales,

gradually communicates itself to the audience.

The evening is closer to pantomime than to Chaucer. It is set in a vicarage garden at an annual storytelling competition in which the locals act out five of Chaucer's stories while being heckled and interrupted by Micky O'Donoghue who is anxious to tell jokes he describes, accurately enough, as "mucky." O'Donoghue usually gets his way and reels off jokes that have had schoolboys sniggering for many generations.

Thus, having got rid of Chaucer's sense of a religious occasion, the adapters also dispense with his poetry, substituting, for the most part, a crude doggerel of their own and concentrating on the bawdiest tales, including the reeve's story, the sequence in which he reads a love letter he has received. He chuckles with his listeners as he discloses the tribute to his intellect and charm, but when he comes upon praise of his beauty and the others rock with laughter, he is not amused and darts a dirty look at them. The scene was accorded such an ovation that one expected — and hoped — it would be repeated.

The Strecher mise-en-scene of "La Villagierie" is the Parisian season's major directorial event. The entire production lives and breathes with a marvelous spontaneity.

The solo artist is in vogue, ticket-buyers apparently reasoning that a lone star is probably a better bet than a stage loaded with preposterous hams.

Joe Dassin is the Olympia attraction: Guy Bedos is going it alone with his skits at the Comedie des Champs-Elysees; and that remarkable Swiss fantasist, Zouk, is the whole show at the Bobino.

From Poland has come a singular performer who can hold an audience entranced. Her name is Anna Prucnal and she is a product of the Warsaw cabarets, where

standards are high. She is an expert comedienne, a skilful mimic and possesses a fine, clear, trained voice. No off-key imitator of Marlene Dietrich, she!

Sharp Satire

Her program is fresh and quick, and she is a striking personality — a pert, young blonde with a penchant for sharp satire and a keen eye for frauds of all natures.

She sings in French, German, Russian, Polish and Italian, but each number of her chansonier concert is afforded special, tickling dramatization. She impersonates the glamorous Polish screen star, Pola Negri, departing Europe for Hollywood as in vampish array she gives forth with "Mort de lui" from Puccini's "Turandot."

She renders what reputedly was Stalin's favorite song, but to words scarcely Stalinist. She tells us of the poor, harassed lovebirds of Warsaw's Rue Kamienka, recalls Francois Villon, and denounces all thieves of joy who are making the world an intolerable place. She revives a Hollander composition and some that Kurt Weill wrote for Brecht's verse, and to even accounts with an ironic flip, she recounts a sharp fable about Brecht's ghost.

Her recital is divided into two parts: "Dream of the West," then "Dream of the East" — but her own rampant spirit skips over barred frontiers, laughs at would-be locksmits, dancing in tribute to Bohemia — that liberated land that knows no limiting geographical boundaries, the only realm in which the arts and the artists thrive. Miss Prucnal is a welcome visitor.

Lucas Sees 'Think Tank'

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4 (UPI) — "Star Wars" creator George Lucas is planning to build a "think tank" for filmmakers on his 1,800-acre ranch in Marin County, north of San Francisco. The center would be equipped with complex film-editing equipment and post-production facilities.

His recital is divided into two parts: "Dream of the West," then "Dream of the East" — but her own rampant spirit skips over barred frontiers, laughs at would-be locksmits, dancing in tribute to Bohemia — that liberated land that knows no limiting geographical boundaries, the only realm in which the arts and the artists thrive. Miss Prucnal is a welcome visitor.

Under Strecher's guidance, the Comedie-Francaise players match to perfection their assignments and are ever in harmony with the comedy's changing colors and tones. Pierre Dux, in a role foreign to his recent repertoire, comes off with blue-ribbon honors, displaying his amazing versatility. It is the best thing he has done since his fine Malvolio.

There is a performance of moving parables by Ludmila Mikael and a convulsively funny one by Denise Gence, while Claude Giraud impressively conveys the smoldering anguish of the sutor bereft of fortune.

Jacques Serres is as inventive a

## Sharps and Flats

PARIS — Lou Bennett, Christian Escudé and Al Levitt are at the Club St. Germain; Joe Newman at the Hotel Meridien; Georges Arvanitis, Michel Roques and Pierre Michelot at the Petit Opportun. The Archie Shepp quartet will be at the Stadium-Totem Jan. 9 and 10, followed by the Billy Harper quartet Jan. 11 and 12.

The Golden Gate Quartet will be in Lannemanz, France, at the Salle des Fêtes on Jan. 9 at 9:30 p.m., and in Paris at the Hotel Meridien with the French vocal group Les Freres Jacques on Jan. 12 from 9 to 11:30 p.m. There will be dancing till dawn after the concert.

GENEVA — Budd Johnson is appearing nightly at the Popcorn Club through Jan. 13.

OULU, Finland — The Delta Rhythm Boys are at the Hotel Vaakuna from Jan. 8 to Jan. 20.

LONDON — Cedar Walton is the nightly attraction at Ronnie Scott's, while the Roy Williams quartet is at the Pizza Express on Jan. 5, followed the next night by the Tony Coe quartet; the Joe Douglas trio comes on Jan. 7, Fred Hunt with the Johnny Barnes quartet Jan. 10, and the Kathy Siektrio Jan. 11.

Boney M., the West Indian group out of West Germany, had the biggest-selling single record in 1978, "Mandy, My Child." It sold more than 2 million copies.

— FRANK VAN BRACLE

## Dance

### Ballerinas Dominate Kirov Performances

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 4 (IHT) — In the absence of any particular novelty in the repertoire, by far the most interesting program of the Kirov Ballet's jostled month in Paris was a postcard that gave the Leningraders a chance to show off as many of their dancers as possible.

The program of "Les Sylphides," the second act of "Swan Lake" and the long and showy divertissement from "Paquita" provided a reminder of Balanchine's frequent dictum about ballet being mainly for girls, as well as a measure of what the Kirov has to show off at the moment. In this case, it was 10 ballerinas and three men.

What the Kirov also has to show at the moment is a company that has an enormous pool of young talent, impressive down to the ranks of the corps de ballet but not yet fully formed. It is a company in the process of rebuilding, especially on the male side, under a new artistic director who has been in office only a year — Oleg Vinogradov.

The company brought with it a small group of ballerinas with close to two decades of service, and one of them — Alla Sizova, the only one to appear twice in this program on one of the final evenings — gave a powerful demonstration of what the younger generation has to aim for. In the mazurka and one of the waltzes of "Sylphides" and in one of the "Paquita" variations, she was a model Kirov dancer — elegant, precise, lyrical, and unshakable in technique.

### Breathtaking Revelations

But there were also some breathtaking revelations among the younger women, notably Galina Chenchikova, dazzling with quicksilver brilliance in the "Paquita" grand pas, and Svetlana Efremova, whose airy delicacy was a happy contrast in the same divertissement. Chenchikova, incidentally, is one of handful of recent Leningrad acquisitions from the school and company in the remote Ural city of Perm — which seems to have become something like a farm club for the Kirov and Bolshoi when the big leaguers have a vacancy to fill.

In the "Swan Lake" act, Galina Mezeniseva reinforced the impression already made in "Giselle," using her splendid long limbs to pow-

erful effect and dancing with irresistible suppleness and lyricism. Yet the overall impression remains one of a ballerina on the verge of still greater development and security — just one of the reasons why another Kirov visit in three or four years would be fascinating.

Unfortunately, the strike at the Paris Opera during Christmas week eliminated a chance to see another "Swan Lake" — this one a revival of Vladimir Bourmeister's choreography and with two noted Kirov refugees, Natalia Makarova and Rudolf Nureyev, in the main roles.

The Kirov men were hardly given much chance. Konstantin Zaklinsky is a handsome and lyric dancer, but he cut a pale figure alongside his swan queen, and in "Paquita" he had even less to do. Boris Blankov had the same identity problem in "Sylphides," and it was left to the fiery and high-leaping Vadim Guliayev to save the day for Russian male dancing in the "Paquita" pas de trois.

Should the Kirov return in the next few seasons, one might hope to see — besides an anticipated development in the dancing — performances with the Kirov Theater's orchestra (although the taped sound in the Palais des Congress came from Leningrad and was of good quality), and some repertoire outside the classical mainstream, and perhaps by the gifted Vinogradov himself.

### R-Rated Movies Top U.S. Output

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UPI) — Americans apparently like a little sex and violence in their movies, but not too much.

A U.S. Commerce Department report said the movie industry's rating system had judged the contents of 4,275 feature films in the past nine years.

Of that total, 18 percent were rated G, for a general audience; 37 percent were rated PG, meaning parental guidance is suggested; 38 percent were rated R, open only to adults or to minors accompanied by an adult; and 6 percent were rated X, restricted in most cases to those 18 or older.

## Paris Priest Takes Job Into Street

By C.G. Cupic

PARIS, Jan. 4 (IHT) — Guy Gilbert wears a black leather jacket, tight blue jeans and cowboy boots. He has shoulder-length hair and, as often as not, is unshaven. He rides a big-cylinder motorcycle or drives a battered old car around the northeastern part of Paris, on the edge of Pigalle.

He is, however, despite his appearance, a man with a serious mission.

Father Gilbert, 43, is a Catholic priest who has taken his vocation into the streets, and his garb is, in a sense, his passport to the inner circle of those he works with — delinquent or alienated youths.

Father Gilbert, who has been taken for a police informer, has not always found the going easy in his "parish." He once found himself in a confrontation with the leader of a gang.

"I was at their meeting and he was verbally aggressive and insulting," Father Gilbert said. "At one point everyone looked at me and expected me to fight him. We were on the terrace of the 11th floor, so we took the elevator down. He gave me a good beating. The next day one of the gang came to my place and told me that I was part of their group."

Those who have always been rejected," he said.

Thirteen years ago, Father Gilbert was vicar at Bida, a small city about 30 miles from Algiers. "There were few Catholics left after the Algerian independence and I was their only pastor. One evening, on my way home, I found Alain, a 12-year-old boy, sitting on the side of the street. His family had made him eat from a dog's bowl, so he had run away. I took him with me and he stayed for seven years. Today he has a family and seems to lead a quiet life in southeastern France. Then and there, I decided to try to help those adolescents who were rejected of society."

The area in which he works is one of the poorest in Paris. Many of the residents are immigrants. Many youths come from broken homes or from homes in which there are drinking problems and these children often end up in the streets. "Behind their hard expressions they are craving for kindness and understanding, and that is what our group is trying to give them," he said.

Prison Aid

Occasionally, some of Father Gilbert's proteges are imprisoned. He visits them, writes to them, finds correspondents for them, and when they get out, tries to find them a job.

Once he accompanied one of them — who had dressed for the occasion — to see a potential employer. "The employer was very paternalistic toward me until I realized that I was being taken for the ex-convict," Father Gilbert said. "It was hard to explain who he was, but the guy got the job."

Father Gilbert works in a four-room flat on the ground floor in the Rue Riquet, which is surrounded by slum-like dwellings. "This is my office and my home, and a temporary refuge for the kids who need immediate help. For those who come here during the day, we try to make them feel at home. On the farm we are a large family, so they can relate to society other than just through courts, jails or detoxification centers," Father Gilbert said.

When he started, his work was financed by the church and state social services. Now he lives on the salary he gets from the church plus the royalties from his writings. He bought the farm with the help of friends and it is being paid off mainly from his royalty income.

25,000 Flee Java Floods

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Jan. 4 (AP) — About 25,000 people have fled their homes from floods which swept across east Java following torrential rains last month. Antara news agency reported today.

3 Churches Quit Grouping Over African Policy

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 4 (UPI) — Three churches including the Salvation Army have suspended their memberships in the World Council of Churches because of the council's support for liberation groups in southern Africa.

Phillip Potter, general secretary of the council, said at a news conference here that the three churches were the Salvation Army, the Presbyterian Church of Ireland and a small Lutheran church in West Germany.

Mr. Potter said other churches have met and discussed the matter. He said criticism came from Switzerland, West Germany, the Netherlands, Britain and the United States. He charged that those countries, along with France, had been helping to maintain the racist government of South Africa.

On the question of attacks made against him as secretary of the Geneva-based organization, Mr. Potter said it was easier to attack an individual, "especially if he is colorful, and I won't explain what I mean by the word colorful."

Mr. Potter is black and was born in Dominica, a Caribbean island.

The 25-member executive committee of the council has been meeting here since Friday in preparation for an 11-day conference of the central committee this month.

DEATH NOTICE

HENRY, JULIA RUSH BIDDLE  
Wife of the late Thomas Charles Henry, daughter of Dr. & Mrs. Alexander Biddle died in Chestnut Hill Philadelphia on December 31, 1978 at the age of 92. Known for her impeccable taste, Mrs. Henry was for many years in The Fashion Hall of Fame. She is survived by two daughters, Isabel Henry Ault of New York City and Julia Henry Ault of Coral Gables, Florida. Seven grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren. The family advises that at the request of the deceased, no memorial or funeral services will be held.

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AQUITAINE.....	Petrol	593 - 300	533	537 - 535	7	3.3	83.05 - 55.63c - 82.00	14,774	SOCEPAR net profit (Oct. 77-Sept. 78) = 38.35 MF vs. 19.70 MF (+ 93.9%)
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD.....	Holding	138.50 - 15	26.40	26 - 25.70	—	5.7	0.29 - 1.72 - 2.15	13,284	Acquisition of Cie du Nord by Banque Rothschild confirmed as of Dec. 19
BOUYGUES.....	Construct.	930 - 372.10	933	900 - 889	11	3.0	25.92 - 30.34c - 83.90c	600	Group 3rd quarter '78 turnover (vs. 1977) = 980.09 MF vs. 805 MF (+ 22.64%)
BSN GERVAIS DANONE.....	Glass food	690 - 311.60	538	531 - 535	27	5.0	24.39 - 20.12c - 20.10c	2,332	As of Sept. 30, 1978 group assets turnover = 10.700 MF vs. 9.615 MF (+ 12.2%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS.....	Shipping Air transp.	214.90 - 125	192	186.10 - 158	27	6.1	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,866	Subs. UTA 9 months '78 sales = 2,088 MF (+ 17.2% vs. 9 months '77)
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.....	Public works	134.20 - 80	124.20	125.50 - 122	9	6.4	18.02 - 24.40c - 14.30c	1,672	Activity up abroad (Africa, Med and Far East) and 1979 looks very promising.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE.....	Bank	144.20 - 98.10	128.50	139 - 127.50	10	6.2	15.85 - 14.08c - 14.30c	5,768	CCF lead manager of 1st consortium in extra 510MW credit for breast power plant
CRUSOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy Ind	103.30 - 48.60	59.50	62 - 59.55	—	—	9.62 - 5.56c - —	3,684	Company's first 9 months '78 turnover (vs. 1977) = 4,296 MF (+ 3.3% vs. 77)
EURAFRANCE.....	Holding	370 - 142	310.10	310.10 - 310.10	5	3.8	35.50c - 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	'77-78 net dividend of 13 F (vs. 112 F) payable as of December 29
FERROD S.A.F.....	Equip. Autom.	550 - 356	462.50	464 - 462	12	4.5	29.27 - 73.01c - 38.20	1,574	Ferrod acquires Soma Europe Transmissions (Saint-Etienne)
INMEL.....	Mining	73.05 - 45.80	52.70	54.60 - 53.50	5	7.2	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	Copperweld (USA) 1st sem '78 turnover = \$212.8 ME vs. \$171.2 ME in '77 (+ 24%)
MATRA.....	Electronic	5900 - 903	5540	5450 - 5300	16	0.6	66.41 - 99.79 - 337.70	259	'78 estimated results: turnover (vs. 1977) = 2,150 MF; net profit = 120 MF
MOET-HENNESSY.....	Beverage	614 - 312.10	356	555 - 554	27	1.5	5.71 - 12.71c - 20.80c	3,158	First 9 months consolidated turnover (vs. 1977) = 1,293 MF (+ 26% vs. 77)
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLMANN.....	Chemusin	110 - 63	72.90	72 - 71.20	13	6.9	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	25,491	First 9 months '78 consolidated turnover = 20,326 MF (+ 2.55% vs. 77) 25.76 from overseas
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.....	Holding	535 - 241.10	470.50	481 - 467	4	2.4	42.79 - 132.77 - 134.65c	9,862	New accord for purchase of Chrysler financial companies in Europe
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.).....	Petrol	98 - 51.20	74	74.20 - 74	—	8.1	— - — - —	5,430	1978 first semester turnover = 9,176.13 MF vs. 9,278.99 MF (- 1.1%)
REDOUTE.....	Mail order	650 - 451	560	567 - 560	12	3.2	43.57 - 47.80c - 48.00c	926	As of Nov. 30, group turnover = 2,501 MF (+ 20.5%)
RHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	124.90 - 47.60	118	119.80 - 118	27	5.1	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	1st semester '78 consolidated turnover = 13.6 MF vs. 12.204 MF in 1977 (+ 6.8%)
ROBECO.....	Invest. Comp.	384 - 336.50	345.40	344.70 - 340.60	—	10.5	(not relevant)	25,300	Rolenco assembly sets 5% share attribution (77-78) as of December 2
SKS ROSSIGNOL.....	Ski manuf.	1900 - 1339	1882	1901 - 1880	27	1.2	75.26 - 87.48 - 70.00c	310	1st sem. '78-79 group consolidated turnover = 363.77 MF vs. 314.27 MF (+ 15.75%)
THOMSON-BRANDT (Group).....	Electrical Electronic	309 - 116.50	236	239 - 237	9	4.3	26.80 - 28.60 - 27.19	5,884	1st 9 months '78 turnover = 15,149 MF vs. 13,789 MF (+ 9.80%)

(\*) Figures cols. 3, 9 refer to Cie. du Nord.

(a) Tax credits not included

c. Consolidated

(\*) Figures cols. 3-9 refer to Cie. du Nord. (b) Tax credit not included. c Consolidated.

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## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1979

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19	10 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub> + <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
73	26 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	26	26 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> + <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

[illegible]

874	14'±	13	14	+1½
136	15'±	142	151	+ 3

[illegible]

46.85	46.05	46.80	+ .35
48.10	47.45	48.02	+ .10

[illegible]

Est. Wed. 18, 900, off 27% from

[illegible]

90.82	90.72	90.80	+ .08
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AM. PM. NC

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## Futures

CATTLE										HOGS										PIGS										LAMBS										GOATS										DUCKS										CHICKENS										TURKEYS										GEESE										GUINEA FOWLS										RABBITS										PHEASANTS										QUAIL										SQUIRRELS										MICE										RATS										SNAKES										TURTLES										FISH										SHELLFISH										BIRDS										INSECTS										PLANTS										FUNGI										MOSS										LICHENS										ALGAE										FOSSILS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OILS										GASES										ACIDS										BASES										SALTS										VITAMINS										MINERALS										GEMSTONES										METALS										OI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## Unprotected From Himself

## Hayes: The Good Old Boy

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (NYT) — People keep saying that Woody Hayes is a great football coach who overstayed his time. This implies that there was a time when slugging a member of the opposing team was proper coaching behavior.

Let's face it, throwing a punch at Charlie Bauman of Clemson was only the last degrading incident in a pattern of behavior that had long distinguished the Ohio State coach. For years, Hayes had been throwing tantrums, screaming abuse and striking out at anyone within reach when his team was losing. His employers shrugged off these embarrassments, his idolaters chuckled over them and agreed that there was good old Woody for you and the objects of his spleen turned the other cheek.

After he shoved a camera into the face of a Los Angeles Times photographer while Southern California was horsewiping Ohio State in the 1973 Rose Bowl, the photographer was persuaded to drop charges, when Hayes punched Mike Friedman, a cameraman for ABC, after an Ohio State fumble in a 14-6 defeat by Michigan, that admirable network stood up for its man by saying that ABC wasn't going to make trouble because ABC would have to do business with Woody in the future.

Evidently nobody in authority realized that a full-grown man who

attached such importance to a game was, at best, immature, not to say a case of arrested development. The saddest part of the whole affair is that nobody at Ohio State saw the denouement approaching and protected Hayes from himself.

The only way to protect him would have been to ease him into retirement, and he would have resisted that. Still, it would have been infinitely preferable to what happened. By procrastinating, the Ohio State brass invited a situation where it became necessary to throw Hayes out on his ear after 28 years of service. The college wound up looking as bad as the coach.

College football began as a recreation for undergraduates, but it outgrew that role many years ago. Not many thoughtful persons, aware of the abuses that accompanied it, would argue that it had been an altogether healthy growth. Indeed, some might wonder how far the cause of higher education was advanced by shipping a consignment of scholar-athletes from Columbus, Ohio, to Jacksonville, Fla., during their Christmas holidays to lose in the Gator Bowl to scholar-athletes from Clemson, S.C.

"I don't think it's possible to be too intent on winning," Hayes has said. "If we played for any other reason, we would be totally dishonest. This country is built on winning and on that alone. Winning is

still the most honorable thing a man can do."

Woody and his scholar-athletes were trying to win in the closing moments of last Friday night's game, when Charlie Bauman intercepted a pass and went out of bounds right where the Ohio State coach stood. That architect of young manhood laid hold of Bauman and fetched him a roundhouse right to the chops. Fists flailing, he tried to charge onto the field, but his own scholar-athletes, already bruised and bleeding from their pursuit of culture, overpowered him.

Curiously, although all this was visible to a national television audience, it escaped the attention of the ABC broadcasters in Jacksonville. There was neither comment nor replay. For that matter, there was no kickoff in ABC's version of the Sugar Bowl game later in the week-end. When that game between Penn State and Alabama started, a commercial was on the screen.

"No alumni and nobody else, not even you members of the press fire the coach," Hayes has said. "The players fire the coach and as long as I'm on the same wavelength with them, I can coach as long as I want to."

It didn't work out exactly that way, for the comments of Ohio State players, published after Hayes had been dismissed, indicated that most of them remained loyal to him. Comments from other college coaches were generally sympathetic to Woody, too.

"I think you ought to take into consideration the enormous pressure of coaching football today," said Bob Schenck of Michigan. The authorities at Ohio State had been taking that into consideration for 28 years in Woody's case. They had to take it into consideration before Hayes arrived, for there was pressure on Wes Feller, Carroll Widdows, Paul Brown and all their predecessors in Columbus, back to Doc White and beyond.

Coaching in Columbus is not quite like coaching in New Haven. When Francis Schmidt had the Ohio State job, he drove his car into a filling station to have the oil changed and stayed behind the wheel, drawing plays in a notebook while the car was raised on a hoist.

Oblivious to the world around him, the coach pored over his X's and O's, devising an intricate double reverse, setting up a defense to stop it, trying something else. At length he came up with a play that looked unstopable. With a small cry of triumph, he slapped the notebook shut, opened the door, stepped out and fell 10 feet to the concrete.

## NHL Standings

## CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Islanders	23	4	7	57	175	91
NY Rangers	21	4	4	46	157	126
Atlanta	11	14	3	25	142	143
Philadelphia	19	13	4	44	128	111

## Smythe Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	17	7	7	41	110	135
Vancouver	14	22	3	31	121	155
Colorado	8	16	4	20	116	163
St. Louis	8	27	2	18	119	187

## Wales Conference

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	20	7	3	43	157	94
Pittsburgh	15	14	3	33	136	134
Los Angeles	15	16	6	36	139	128
San Jose	8	20	11	27	117	146
Washington	9	27	2	19	118	174

## Adams Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	25	6	1	51	165	118
Toronto	17	14	4	40	132	128
Buffalo	15	13	9	39	123	118
Minnesota	9	27	2	20	117	177

## Wednesday's Results

N.Y. Rangers 4, Montreal 2  
Atlanta 4, Toronto 1  
Washington 5, Los Angeles 3  
Vancouver 5, Pittsburgh 3  
St. Louis 3, Minnesota 5 (tie)  
Boston 4, Chicago 2

## Rams Prepare for Cowboys

## Staubach Has an Account To Settle in Los Angeles

By Ted Green

LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 4 — Late in the Los Angeles-Dallas game at the Coliseum here in September, Roger Staubach was knocked down by Jack Youngblood, the Rams' All-Pro defensive end.

The Cowboys' star quarterback already had been sacked three times and had been sent flying on several other occasions. He had thrown four interceptions. And Dallas was being drubbed in a game the Rams won, 27-14. So Roger wasn't jolly.

"We'll see you chokers in the playoffs," Staubach yelled to Youngblood, prefacing "chokers" with an off-color adjective.

"Roger just got caught up in the heat of the moment," Ray Malavasi, the Rams' coach, said this week. "Football is an emotional game."

Nonetheless, Staubach's fighting words will find their way to the Rams' locker-room bulletin board.

"Oh yeah, we'll have that up," Malavasi said. "Anything appropriate like that, Jack [Faulkner, an assistant coach] hangs up."

More at Stake

That was the liveliest moment of an otherwise low-key morning as Malavasi held what he hopes will be his next-to-last weekly press breakfast. The Rams face the Cowboys here on Sunday with considerably more at stake: the National Football Conference championship and a trip to the Super Bowl in Miami.

Staubach, who epitomizes the complex and explosive offense of the defending Super Bowl champions, will indeed see the Rams from close up.

The concussion that knocked him out of last Saturday's 27-20 playoff victory over Atlanta and left him woozy the entire second half [which he watched from the sidelines] was not as serious as feared. Staubach did not even have a headache 24 hours later and resumed practicing in Dallas on Tuesday without missing a day.

Before the Sept. 17 game, perhaps noting the relative strengths of each interior line, Malavasi said, more or less, that the Rams were ready to knock the Cowboys over their collective posterior. "I think we're ready to do that again," he said.

One-Sided Victory

The Rams' one-sided victory that day "should help our confidence," he said, but added that his team never looks back, just ahead. With that in mind, Malavasi said that the Cowboys' 37-7 victory in the 1975 NFC title game in Los Angeles will have no bearing on Sunday's rematch.

"We don't think about what happened three or four or five years ago," he said.

Borrowing a line from basketball's John Wooden, who always said that he never worried about the opposition, Malavasi said that his main concern was his own team's frame of mind. "Because the game is so important, I think our players will give us the 100 percent concentration we need," he said.

Disagreeing with oddsmakers, whose opening line favors Dallas by three points, Malavasi said that when teams are good enough to get this far, all games should be even. He said that the Cowboys are in every way the same club the Rams faced 15 weeks ago, with one possible exception being that defensive end (Too Tall) Jones is knocking heads more effectively. After a slow start, Dallas won its last six regular-season games to finish 12-4, the same as Los Angeles.

Difference in Attitude

The Dallas coach, Tom Landry, says that if there is a difference in the Cowboys, it is in their heads. "Our attitude is much better now," he says. "Mentally we are much



Roger Staubach

better off than we were at that time."

It would not be in his best interest, Malavasi said, to compare the Rams' personnel to that of Dallas. "That's not for publication," he said. "That's my business. That's for you to judge."

He hopes for a crowd response similar to that of last Sunday, when more than 69,000 fans supported the Rams during their 34-10 victory over Minnesota. "The team felt it," he said, "and it was a good feeling."

He plans to again close practice sessions to out-of-town newsmen to guard against the possibility of someone passing along play information. Asked if that could be construed as paranoia, Malavasi said: "I've known some unscrupulous reporters."

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## Fairbanks-Colorado Talks Prohibited Until Hearing

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (UPI) — Judge David Mazzone, of U.S. District Court, yesterday ordered the University of Colorado to stop trying to lure Chuck Fairbanks from the New England Patriots until a full hearing is held on the case.

Mazzone issued a temporary restraining order that prohibits the

## Saban Leaves Miami to Coach At West Point

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 4 (UPI) — Lou Saban, coach of the University of Miami for the last two seasons, will become coach of the U.S. Military Academy, Miami officials announced today.

Saban, who took over the Hurricanes' struggling football program in December, 1976, was talking to West Point officials today and was not immediately available for comment.

Saban coached the Hurricanes to a 6-5 record this season. Before coming to the University of Miami as athletic director and head football coach, Saban was coach of the Buffalo Bills.

Saban, who had a pro coaching record of 95-99-7 with the Bills and Denver Broncos and led the Bills to a pair of American Football League championships, had open heart surgery in 1977.

His college coaching career included stints at Case Institute, Northwestern, Western Illinois and Maryland. His overall college record is 42-47-4.

university from contacting Fairbanks for the next nine days. A hearing on a request for a preliminary injunction was scheduled for Jan. 12.

The university was not represented at the hearing, but agreed not to contest the restraining order, according to John Blish, counsel for the Patriots. Blish said that he had contacted Daniel Muse of the Colorado attorney general's office and Richard Tharp, counsel for the university, and that both men agreed not to challenge the order.

Mazzone also granted a motion to allow the Patriots to take depositions immediately from Fairbanks, Edward Crowder, the university athletic director, and others involved in the case.

Fairbanks 'Depressed'

The Patriots filed suit on Tuesday shortly after Fairbanks failed to respond to a noon deadline set by owner William Sullivan regarding his plans. Fairbanks, who has four years left on his contract with the Patriots, was described as "depressed" during a two-hour meeting with Sullivan on Monday.

The suit, believed to be the first of its kind, is filed against the university; its nine regents; Crowder; President Roland Rautenstrauss; Jack Vickers, of Vickers Energy Corp.; and Robert Six, chairman of the board of Continental Airlines.

It charged that the defendants "wrongfully, intentionally and maliciously entered into a conspiracy" to persuade Fairbanks to leave New England. It said that Fairbanks' continuation was essential to the team's future.



Ron Carter of Los Angeles falls on Tom McMillen of the Atlanta Hawks as they chase a loose ball past Eddie Johnson (3) and Ron Boone and during the Lakers' 99-96 victory over the Hawks.

## Carr Discovers Mysteries of NBA

By Thomas Boswell

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4 (WP) — Kenny Carr and Adrian Dantley, Los Angeles Lakers forwards out of De Matha High School and the nation's capital, seemed created as mutual foils, a living parable of the perplexing NBA.

Together they form a tale of two gifted friends who have taken absolutely opposite approaches to basketball — epitomizing life above and below the rim, the high glamour road of artistry and the low road of drudgery.

At a young age they have had to face questions of compromise and self-knowledge. Yet, when the facts are known, they still seem a mystery. Neither the degree of Dantley's success nor Carr's current flirtation with failure seems credible.

NBA should stand for Nation of Basketball Alchemists. When the jumble of jumpers is whipped away, pro basketball perhaps is the only sport that nobody — not even the players — truly understands.

It is a game of chemistry and confidence, where players of gold often make teams of lead, and vice versa. Coaches are like Merlin, madly mixing metals, searching for "the right combination," even if it contradicts common sense.

## Two Paradoxes

In this magic domain of hoop gypsies, we find two paradoxes.

Dantley, a 6-foot-4½, 205-pounder who can barely jump, should not be a brutal inside-playing All-Star who scores 22 points a game and draws more fouls than any other NBA player.

Carr, a 6-8½, 230-pounder, should not be riding the Laker bench behind a hustling mediocre like Don Ford, Carr is a Cadillac stuck behind a Ford.

Dantley is a conundrum only on the surface. Ferocity and durability, mixed with savvy, never have had a hard go of it in this world. Carr, however, is a genuine case for the textbooks. As much a Dantley's size and ability were questioned when he left college, Carr's skills were praised. After going hardnapped as a North Carolina State junior, Carr signed a three-year contract for nearly \$500,000. As a two-time Atlantic Coast Conference scoring leader, Carr's stardom seemed just a matter of time.

In fact, Carr was part of the greatest draft of forwards in NBA history — Marques Johnson, Walter Davis, Greg Ballard, Carr and Bernard King, all among the first seven picks in 1977.

Now, Johnson, Davis and King are All-Stars, each averaging more than 23 points a game.

Carr, by contrast, did not get his first extended opportunity to start until last month, when Dantley's hand extended his knee. Dantley should be back within a fortnight — he just began jogging. The big

chance has meant little to Carr. He crashed.

In Dantley's absence, Carr started 11 straight games and played his way out of the lineup, losing his job to Ford. Carr's presence proved one thing — he is the most spectacular player the Lakers have had in years, spectacularly good and spectacularly bad.

Rarely is one game the microcosm of a whole career, but that was the case the other night with Carr. He was hero and goat, phenom and flop, all in one night.

Carr threw down a reverse one-handed slam dunk that was worthy of a time-capsule holograph. He also committed an egregious charging foul with four seconds left that sealed a Laker defeat.

That's Kenny, a Laker beat writer said. "He's totally inconsistent. He leads the Forum in slam dunks, but he plays out of control." To Carr the last two years, summed up in that one evening in which he had "erased everything good I did with something just as bad," have been deeply disturbing.

"When I came into the league, I didn't think I knew everything, but I thought I could do everything," he said. "I depended on my glides and dunks and just jumping over people."

"Now I have to get more fundamentally sound . . . actually, I have to learn to play the game. I'm indecisive out there . . . I don't know exactly where I fit . . . I'll try anything to help."

Carr is doubly upset because he still believes, as he always has, that he can be not merely good, but great.

"I know that I can do extraordinary things . . . If I have to learn to be an ordinary player, then I guess I will. But I'd still like to be a little special. I can do things that make me feel good all day. I like to give people pleasure in watching me."

"When things go wrong, I look kind of dumb. But I still think I can be one of those players who is remembered. You play for the team first, but you can also do the flashy, exciting things."

In some sense, Carr may be a victim of Dunkomania and the philos-

ophy of Total Cool. He grew up watching the icy Walt Frazier and the Doctor of Midair, Julius Erving.

Carr was faced with the choice of basketball as art or basketball as labor. Dantley had no such choice, so he perfected his homely, crowd-pleasing labors under the basket, the marvelous subtleties that make him a hoop-cultist's hero. Carr perfected the smooth, never ruffled manner of a stylist, a star.

Carr admits that he always finessed his way past "the little things."

"I saw guys that I couldn't believe played in the NBA," he said. "But now I have a lot more respect for them. The whole level of play in the league is higher than I thought because of those little things."

It is an axiom in the NBA that 99 percent of what wins games happens below the rim, and that what a player does with his feet on the floor is vastly more important than what he does in the air. The truth, however, never has filtered down to the ground.

Dantley, 22, with a certain arrogance natural to him, has mastered the world of bumps and elbows and fake falls. It has made him a star, Carr, 23, the sweetest-tempered most easy-going sort of youngster, chose to follow what he saw as "the blessing of special abilities." It has brought him to the edge of benchwarmerdom.

Carr's career has also been slowed by injuries. In each of his two pre-seasons, he has broken a foot, forcing him to spend the season openers out of uniform.

"It's a myth that Adrian can't do anything and that Kenny can't do anything," someone close to the Lakers said. "Actually, the opposite would be closer to the truth. Dantley can do almost everything. Carr is only an adequate jump shooter, a poor defender and he can't fill a lane on the fast break very well."

"I'm not worried a bit," Carr said. "I'm going to be in this league another 10 or 12 years. I firmly believe that someday I will be an All-Star."

First, however, he must regain the starting lineup.

## Hewitt, McMillan Beaten Twice in Doubles Tennis

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP) — Bob Hewitt and Frew McMillan, the reigning Wimbledon doubles champions, today lost their second successive match in the World Doubles Tennis Championship here.

Adriano Panatta and Paolo Bertolucci defeated the South African team, which is widely regarded as

the world's top doubles combination.

Hewitt and McMillan lost to the scratch pair of Sherwood Stewart and Ilie Nastase last night and are almost certain to be eliminated from the round-robin first round of this tournament.

The top two teams in each of two groups qualify for Saturday's semifinals. Panatta and Bertolucci, beaten yesterday by John McEnroe and Peter Fleming, took the first set today, 6-2, in 27 minutes, stuttered slightly to allow their opponents the second set by the same margin and then swooped on Hewitt's errors to take the final set, 6-4, and the match in an hour 17 minutes.

## Overcome Odds

The reigning champions, Wojtek Fibak and Tom Okker, overcame the odds to defeat Mark Cox and David Lloyd, 7-6, 6-2. Okker and Fibak were forced to concede their match yesterday because Fibak was on his way back from Australia, where he and Kim Warwick won the Australian Open doubles title.

Fibak was in London this morning, but his kit and rackets had not arrived. He wore a borrowed outfit, used a strange racket and overcame jet lag as he and Okker won the match.

Cox and Lloyd, who trounced Stan Smith and Bob Lutz yesterday, gave the title holders a rare battle in the first set, losing the set on the final point of a 13-point tie break as Lloyd fractionally overhit a lob.

But Okker and Fibak took control of the second set and broke Lloyd and Cox in rapid succession, 6-2, for the match.



Ilie Nastase (left) and his partner, Sherwood Stewart, work toward an upset victory over the reigning Wimbledon doubles champions, Frew McMillan and Bob Hewitt, in the opening series of the World Doubles Tennis Championship in London.

## Spanarkel Does More Than Pass and Shoot

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (NYT) — Jim Spanarkel can score. By the end of the college basketball season, barring injury, he will have set a Duke career record, breaking Art Heyman's total of 1,984 points. And he can pass; he leads the Blue Devils in assists.

But what Spanarkel does best is understand the game, the nuances that coaches appreciate. "Defense and team offense, that's basketball," he says. "I think the thing I enjoy most is getting a good steal that leads to a quick basket." With so much emphasis on slam dunks and 25-foot jump shots, basketball players like Spanarkel are almost an endangered species, like the osprey. But for osprey-watchers, Spanarkel was at the Holiday Festival at Madison Square Garden last week, when Duke unexpectedly lost both its games and fell from the No. 1 ranking in college basketball.

"We were in the Garden two years ago," Spanarkel recalls. "We beat Connecticut, 64-59, but we weren't ranked then. There were only about 4,000 people there."

This time there were nearly that many. Spanarkel, a senior guard out of Hudson Catholic High School who keeps fooling the alleged assassins of basketball talent. Coming out of high school, he did not have 600 college recruiters swarming around his house, or even 60.

"I had six offers," he says now. "Duke, Holy Cross, Boston College, Wake Forest, Ohio University and William & Mary. I picked Duke because I like the academic atmosphere and I was impressed with the coaching staff."

Don't laugh at that line about "the academic atmosphere." Just as he understands the game of basketball, Spanarkel understands why he is in college. With a 3.5 average (out of 4.0) as a history major, he is thinking about law school if he can squeeze in semesters between his National Basketball Association seasons.

Some people already are putting him down as "too slow" for the NBA. But his only problem is that he might be too smart and too unselfish. He's so willing to pass the ball, he might never get it back to take a shot.

Through the years, skeptics have often been wrong with their NBA projections, spectacularly wrong. Bob Cousy was too fancy. Bill Russell couldn't shoot. Oscar Robertson wouldn't be able to adjust to the back court. Bill Bradley couldn't jump.

Heinsohn Likes Him

But not everybody is a skeptic in judging Spanarkel's potential as a pro. Tom Heinsohn, once the Boston Celtics' coach was at Duke recently as a television analyst and said, "Jim Spanarkel is a first-round draft choice." Nor is Spanarkel a skeptic. Ask him if he thinks he'll make the NBA and he says, "Definitely" — not boastfully, not loudly, but with a serene confidence. He's heard the skeptics before. Some people did not think he would do much in college. But Bill Foster did.

"He's my windup toy," the Duke coach says. "Wind him up and he plays all day."

## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	21	15	.583	—
Philadelphia	22	11	.667	1/2
New York	17	17	.500	6 1/2
Atlanta	19	20	.487	7
Boston	13	22	.371	11

## Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	23	15	.605	—
Houston	20	15	.571	1 1/2
Atlanta	19	19	.500	4
Cleveland	14	22	.389	8
New Orleans	13	23	.361	10 1/2
Detroit	12	26	.311	11

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	21	15	.583	—
Denver	18	20	.474	4



